

South Oxfordshire Combined

Districts

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1964

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I have to apologise for the late appearance of the report. This is largely due to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining figures and records from one of the constituent authorities where there had been a change of Public Health Inspector during the year.

This meant in turn that the typescript reached the printers much later than usual, at a time when they were already fully occupied with other orders.

My anxiety to get the report in your hands without even more delay has meant the passing of certain pages being printed sideways sometimes in the middle of letter press (notably pages 7, 29, 43, 49, 52, 56). I feel that a little ingenuity could have avoided what I fear may be an annoyance to readers and is not always even a saving in space. The last three pages quoted were in fact printed vertically in the 1963 report.

No instructions were given to save space at the cost of legibility and indeed the report inevitably becomes more comprehensive with the rise in population and the additional duties laid on Public Health Departments which require to be reported upon each year.

*Hector MacKinnon*

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH OF THE SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS FOR 1964.

To the Mayor, Chairmen, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Constituent Authorities.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith, my fourteenth annual report, on the state of the Public Health in the South Oxfordshire Combined Districts, incorporating the information required by Circular 1/65 of the Ministry of Health.

**Abbreviations:** C.D.: Combined Districts. E.W.: England and Wales. F.: Female. L.A.: Local Authority. M.: Male. The Ministry: The Appropriate Ministry. M.O.H.: Medical Officer of Health. P.H.I.: Public Health Inspector. R.D.: Rural District. R.G.: Registrar General. T.: Total. U.D.: Urban District. Figures in brackets are for 1963.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### POPULATION:

The Mid-year 1964 home population as estimated by the R.G. totalled 123,640 (120,320), an annual overall increase of 2.8%, distributed as follows:—

			Increase during the year
Henley Borough	9,870	(9,490)	4.0%
Bicester U.D.	7,180	(6,770)	6.1%
Thame U.D.	5,070	(4,790)	5.8%
Bullington R.D.	45,500	(44,190)	3.0%
Henley R.D.	24,310	(23,530)	3.3%
Ploughley R.D.	31,710	(31,550)	0.5%

### LIVE BIRTHS:

There were 1,364 M and 1,288 F, totalling 2,652. They are itemised under the various L.A.'s and give a Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population of 21.4 (21.4) compared with a provisional E.W. figure of 18.4. 77 of the male and 58 of the female Live Births were illegitimate.

### ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

Although the number of illegitimate live births was higher than in 1963—135 (129), the illegitimacy rate was, owing to the rise in total population, slightly lower—5.1 (5.4%) or 51 per 1,000 live births compared with the E.W. figure of 72.0.



## STILL BIRTHS:

These numbered 30 (11 M and 19 F) of which 2 F were illegitimate.

The rates are as follows: E.W. 16.3 (provisional).

C.D.	{	Total per 1,000 total (live and still)		
		births:	11.2	(8.8)
		Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate (live and still) births:	11.1	(6.1)
		Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate (live and still) births:	14.6	(15.3)

## TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS:

1,375 M and 1,307 F, totalling 2,682.

## DEATHS:

There were 544 M and 484 F, totalling 1,028. These are itemised under the various authorities and give a death rate per 1,000 population of 8.3 (9.8) as compared with the provisional E.W. rate of 11.3 (12.2). Both C.D. and E.W. rates for 1964 are the lowest ever recorded.

## PRINCIPAL GROUP CAUSES OF DEATH:

M		F		T		As a per-centage of all deaths	
Heart Disease							
223	(257)	211	(272)	434	(529)	42.2	(44.8)
Cancer (all forms)							
112	(106)	91	(92)	203	(198)	19.7	(16.8)
Chest diseases (excluding T.B.)							
54	(87)	78	(82)	132	(169)	12.8	(14.3)
						77.2	
						(75.9)	

## PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

				No. of deaths		% of all deaths	
1.	Coronary disease	...	...	205	(213)	19.9	(18.5)
2.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system, including "stroke"	...	...	134	(171)	13.0	(14.5)
3.	Pneumonia	...	...	66	(98)	6.4	(8.3)
4.	Lung Cancer	...	...	49	(43)	4.8	(3.9)
5.	Bronchitis	...	...	33	(60)	3.3	(5.1)
6.	Road deaths	...	...	26	(21)	2.5	(1.9)

## PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL MALE CAUSES OF DEATH:

			No. of deaths	% of all deaths
1. Coronary disease ... ..	123	(131)	22.6	(21.9)
2. Vascular lesions of the nervous system, including "stroke" ... ..	56	(71)	10.3	(11.9)
3. Lung Cancer ... ..	42	(40)	7.7	(6.7)
4. Pneumonia ... ..	27	(40)	5.0	(6.7)
5. Road deaths ... ..	22	(18)	4.1	(3.0)
6. Bronchitis ... ..	19	(42)	3.5	(7.2)

## PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL FEMALE CAUSES OF DEATH:

1. Coronary disease ... ..	82	(82)	16.9	(14.0)
2. Vascular lesions of the nervous system, including "stroke" ... ..	78	(100)	16.1	(17.1)
3. Pneumonia ... ..	39	(58)	8.1	(9.9)
4. Cancer of the breast ... ..	18	(18)	3.7	(3.1)
5. Bronchitis ... ..	14	(17)	2.9	(2.9)
6. Cancer of stomach ... ..	12	(6)	2.5	(1.0)

Cause of Death	Total All Ages			Under 4 Weeks			4 Weeks and under 1 Year			1-			5-	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory ...	2	1	3											
3. Syphilitic Disease ...	—	1	1											
6. Meningococcal Infections ...	—	1	1										—	1
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	3	—	3											
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	10	12	22											
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	42	7	49											
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	18	18											
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	3	3											
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	55	46	101							1	1	2	—	1
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	5	5	10										1	1
16. Diabetes ...	4	6	10											
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	56	78	134											
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ...	123	82	205											
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	4	2	6											
20. Other Heart Disease ...	40	49	89											
21. Other Circulatory Disease ...	23	20	43											
22. Influenza ...	2	1	3											
23. Pneumonia ...	27	39	66				5	—	5					
24. Bronchitis ...	19	14	33							—	1	1		
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	8	6	14											
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2	3	5											
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	3	1	4											
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	3	5	8											
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	6	—	6											
31. Congenital Malformations ...	10	8	18	2	2	4	5	5	10	2	1	3	1	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	49	54	103	15	8	23	3	—	3	1	1	2		
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	22	4	26										2	—
34. All Other Accidents ...	17	14	31	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
35. Suicide ...	8	3	11											
36. Homicide and Operations of War ...	1	1	2											
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	544	484	1,028	17	11	28	14	5	19	5	4	9	5	3



AGE IN YEARS																				
15-			25-			35-			45-			55-			65-			75 and over		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
						-	1	1							2	-	2			
												-	1	1						
			1	-	1	1	-	1				1	-	1						
			-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	3	2	5	4	3	7	2	4	6
									3	2	5	16	-	16	14	4	18	9	1	10
						-	5	5				-	6	6	-	6	6	-	1	1
															-	1	1	-	2	2
1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	6	8	7	8	15	23	15	38	19	14	33
						-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	4
						-	1	1	2	-	2				2	2	4	-	3	3
						3	-	3	2	2	4	13	6	19	12	11	23	26	59	85
			2	-	2	1	-	1	14	2	16	27	8	35	38	21	59	41	51	92
									1	1	2							3	1	4
						2	-	2	1	1	2	6	4	10	11	10	21	20	34	54
			-	1	1				3	2	5	2	2	4	5	6	11	13	9	22
												-	1	1				2	-	2
												3	5	8	6	5	11	13	29	42
												2	2	4	8	5	13	9	6	15
									-	1	1	5	2	7	2	1	3	1	2	3
												1	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	2
															1	1	2	2	-	2
			-	1	1							2	1	3	1	1	2	-	2	2
															3	-	3	3	-	3
1	3	4	2	-	2	2	4	6	2	6	8	1	9	10	9	5	14	13	18	31
11	-	11	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	-	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	-	1
13	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	2	2	4	3	2	5	1	-	1	1	9	10
11	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	1	5	-	1	1	1	-	1
-	1	1							1	-	1									
17	4	21	10	4	14	14	14	28	37	28	65	99	62	161	144	101	245	182	248	430

DEATHS AT AGES.

1. DEATHS AT AGES IN THE C.D. AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL DEATHS.

		M		F		T	
Under 4 weeks	) INFANT	3.1	)	2.3	)	2.7	)
4 weeks—1 year	) MORTALITY	2.6	) 5.7	1.0	) 3.3	1.8	) 4.5
1—		0.9		0.8		0.9	
5—		0.9		0.6		0.8	
15—		3.1		0.8		2.0	
25—		1.8		0.8		1.4	
35—		2.6		2.9		2.7	
45—		6.8		5.8		6.3	
55—		18.2		12.8		15.6	
65—		26.5		20.9		23.8	
75—		33.5		50.3		41.8	
TOTAL		100.0		99.0		99.8	

COMMENT:

Table 1 shows appreciable variation from that of 1963 only in the 15 -25 age group where the male deaths have more than doubled. The explanation is not, alas, far to seek for in the “ton-up” group male motor-vehicle accidents have increased by 100% on the previous year’s figure. Rises in the female deaths in the 35-45 and 55-65 groups have no one cause, being dispersed over a number of different conditions.

Table 2 (see next page) shows no marked variation from that of the previous year.



2. APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGES OF DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX  
IN THE C.D. IN PRINCIPAL GROUP CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Heart and Circulation			Cancer (all forms)			Chest Disease exclud. T.B.)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 4 weeks							9.25		4.4
4 weeks—1 year								1.7	0.9
1—				0.89	1.1	1.0			
5—				0.89	2.2	1.5			
15—				0.89		0.5			
25—	0.9		0.5	0.89	1.1	1.0			
35—	2.7		1.4	1.78	7.7	4.4			
45—	8.1	2.8	5.5	5.34	11.0	7.8	1.7		0.9
55—	20.6	8.5	14.7	23.14	18.7	21.1	18.50	15.3	16.8
65—	27.3	19.9	23.7	37.38	31.9	34.8	29.60	18.7	23.7
75—	40.3	68.7	54.1	28.48	26.4	27.4	42.55	62.9	53.1
TOTAL	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.68	100.1	99.5	99.9	100.3	99.8

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Yet again there was no maternal death in the area. The provisional E.W. rate was 0.25 (0.28) per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The following were the other conditions which gave a Nil Death Return: Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Measles and Other infective and parasitic diseases. This is highly satisfactory from the preventive medicine angle since they are without exception conditions controllable, and here controlled, by Public Health measures.

# INFANT DEATHS (DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR) AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

There were 47 infantile deaths (50), 31 M of which 2 were illegitimate and 16 F of which 1 was illegitimate. This gives the following rates:

Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000	
legitimate live births ... ..	17.5 (18.9)
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000	
illegitimate live births ... ..	22.2 (31.0)
Total infant mortality rate per 1,000 total	
live births ... ..	17.7 (19.5)

The E. W. provisional total infant mortality rate is 20.0 (21.1), the lowest ever recorded. The legitimate and illegitimate rates are not given.

# NEONATAL DEATHS (DEATHS IN THE FIRST FOUR WEEKS) AND NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES.

The number of neonatal deaths was 28 (39)—17 M and 11 F, of which 1 F was illegitimate. This gives the following rates:

Legitimate neonatal mortality per 1,000	
legitimate live births ... ..	10.7 (14.7)
Illegitimate neonatal mortality per 1,000	
illegitimate live births ... ..	7.4 (23.3)
Total neonatal mortality per 1,000 total	
live births ... ..	10.6 (15.1)

The E.W. provisional rate is 13.8 but the legitimate and illegitimate rates are not given.

# EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (DEATHS UNDER ONE WEEK)

26 (36) such deaths, 16 M and 10 F were recorded, of which 1 F was illegitimate. This gives the following rates:

Legitimate early neonatal mortality rate per	
1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	9.9 (14.0)
Illegitimate early neonatal mortality rate per	
1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	7.4 (15.5)
Total early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000	
legitimate and illegitimate live births ...	9.8 (14.0)

No figures are available as yet for the E.W. rates of any of the above three categories.

# PERINATAL DEATHS (STILL BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE WEEK COMBINED PER 1,000 TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS).

56 (59) such still births and deaths were recorded, 27 M and 29 F, of which 3 F were illegitimate. This gives the following rates:

Legitimate perinatal mortality rate per 1,000	
legitimate total live and still births ...	20.8 (22.3)

Illegitimate perinatal mortality per 1,000 illegitimate total live and still births ...	22.0	(30.5)
Total perinatal mortality per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate total live and still births	20.9	(22.8)
The E.W. provisional total perinatal mortality rate is 28.2.		

#### COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

The **Birth Rate** of the area as a whole was 21.4 (21.4) per 1,000 population and is 3.0 per thousand above the national figure.

The **Death Rate** fell appreciably during the year from 9.8 to 8.3 per 1,000 population and is well below the national figure of 11.3 (12.2).

These two factors suggest that the South Oxfordshire Combined Districts continue a strong and growing community.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH.

The **Group** Causes (Heart disease, Cancer (all forms), and Chest Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)) vary little from last year.

#### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN 1964 IN THE C.D.

(Other than Tuberculosis, q.v.).  
(Corrected).

	M	F	T
Measles ... ..	208	203	411
Whooping Cough ... ..	38	50	88
Dysentery—Sonné ) ... ..	13)	23)	36)
Flexner) ... ..	1) 14	—) 23	1) 37
Scarlet Fever ... ..	11	9	20
Pneumonia ... ..	9	9	18
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	5	5
Erysipelas ... ..	3	1	4
Food Poisoning ... ..	1	2	3
Encephalitis (Post-infectious) ... ..	—	2	2
Salmonella Infection (not food-borne)	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	1	1
	<hr/> 285	<hr/> 305	<hr/> 590

1964 was a quiet year as regards notifiable disease, just about three-quarters of which was due to Measles.

The C.D. were most fortunate (touch wood!) in having virtually no Food Poisoning throughout the year. Three members of a single family in the Bullington R.D. became ill after drinking tinned tomato juice, not drunk by the fourth member of the family who suffered no symptoms. The pointer was thus a strong one. One member of the family proved to have *Staphylococcus Aureus* in the stool and the onset and course of the illness markedly resembled that of a *Staphylococcal* infection. But the tin and its



contents proved entirely negative both bacteriologically and chemically.

In another family, a small boy gave all the classical symptoms of Food Poisoning and his stool proved positive for *Salmonella typhi-murium*. Close questioning failed, however, to discover any possible food source and the presumption had to be made that the child had ingested the *Salmonella* possibly from mouse-droppings, possibly from animal contact, but was not a true case of Food Poisoning. He is therefore recorded as "Salmonella Infection—not food borne."

#### A NOTE ON NOTIFICATIONS.

The notifications received during the year are shown in the table on page 9.

As always, it remains doubtful to what extent these notifications mirror the actual amount of notifiable disease which occurred and several members of Public Health Committees have told me from time to time that they know of cases of notifiable diseases which have occurred within periods when none had been notified. These may, of course, have been hearsay, they may have been cases (mild Scarlets, for instance or siblings of previously notified cases of Measles) for which the doctor was not called, or cases where the doctor was called but forgot to notify.

It is never possible to discover what percentage of cases seen and treated by practitioners are in fact notified but it is possible to compare the Combined Districts with E.W. and this, with much laborious ferretting into the Quarterly returns of the Registrar General, I have done. I considered a **Ten Year** period a fair basis to work on and I took as the standard the attack-rate per 1,000 of the population. While it is true that the common exanthemata attack children almost entirely, the proportion of children to adults throughout the population may be assumed to be reasonably constant and the rates therefore valid for the purposes of comparison. It is true also that the population at risk, particularly in Measles, may vary quite sharply from year to year, but over a decade this factor also will even out.

I took the five commonest notifiable diseases because the tendency is obviously for practitioners to notify rare diseases but to forget to notify the common ones.



MEAN ANNUAL NOTIFIED CASE-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION OF THE COMMONEST NOTIFIABLE DISEASES  
FOR THE PERIOD 1955 - 1964 INCLUSIVE.

Disease	E.W.	C.D.	(1) Henley M.B.	(2) Bicester U.D.	(3) Thame U.D.	(4) Bulling- don R.D.	(5) Henley R.D.	(6) Ploughley R.D.	C.D. exclud- ing (1) & (2)
Measles ... ..	9.4	9.9	6.6	4.3	9.0	10.7	9.7	10.9	10.5
Whooping Cough ...	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.05	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.09	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5
Primary Pneumonia	0.5	0.4	0.02	0.02	Nil	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4
Dysentery ... ..	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Above five diseases combined ... ..	12.4	11.8	7.02	4.7	10.4	12.5	12.1	13.6	12.6

A glance at the figures shows that, in the words of the advertising jingle, "someone isn't notifying yet" and the last column shows that in the main the C.D. figures as compared with the E.W. figures are satisfactory enough.

NIL returns during individual years:—

MEASLES.	<b>Bicester U.D.</b>	for 3 separate years.
	<b>Henley M.B.</b>	for 2 separate years.
	<b>Thame U.D.</b>	for 1 year.
WHOOPIING COUGH.	<b>Henley M.B.</b>	for 8 out of the 10 years.
	<b>Bicester U.D.</b>	for 7 out of the 10 years.
	<b>Thame U.D.</b>	for 7 out of the 10 years.
SCARLET FEVER.	<b>Henley M.B.</b>	for each of the 10 years.
	<b>Bicester U.D.</b>	for 8 separate years.
	<b>Thame U.D.</b>	for 4 separate years.
PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.	<b>Thame U.D.</b>	for each of the 10 years.
	<b>Henley M.B.</b>	for 9 of the 10 years.
	<b>Bicester U.D.</b>	for 8 of the 10 years.
	<b>Henley R.D.</b>	for 1 year.
DYSENTERY.	<b>Bicester U.D.</b>	for 8 of the 10 years.
	<b>Henley M.B.</b>	for 6 of the 10 years.
	<b>Thame U.D.</b>	for 5 of the 10 years
	<b>Henley R.D.</b>	for 1 year.
	<b>Ploughley R.D.</b>	for 1 year.
NO INFECTIOUS DISEASE AT ALL.	<b>Bicester U.D.</b>	for 2 separate years.
	<b>Henley M.B.</b>	for 1 year.

#### THE LAW IN REGARD TO NOTIFICATION.

It is still the law of the land that "every medical practitioner attending or called to visit the patient must at once send to the M.O.H. a certificate stating the name and address of the patient and the disease from which the patient is suffering—penalty 40/-." The L.A. must provide forms of certificate free of charge to any practitioner practising in their district and must pay him two shillings and sixpence for every case notified (1/- for hospital notifications).

The 40/- penalty is, of course, derisory and my usual procedure is to circularise practitioners from time to time drawing their attention to their obligation whereupon the position sometimes improves temporarily. But the nub of the matter is that the busy G.P., saddled already with far too much paper-work, remains unconvinced that the notification of such diseases as Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough is of any real value. It is seldom difficult to get people, and doctors are people—although latterly they have come to be regarded on the one hand as high priests and on the other as general dogsbodies—it is seldom difficult to persuade

people to obey regulations which they feel are for the common good; if they persistently refuse to do so then it is the regulation which is at fault and not the people.

My own feeling is that the notification of Scarlet Fever serves little useful purpose. The old argument that it helped to make possible the limitation of milk-borne epidemics has small force nowadays when so high a proportion of our milk supplies is pasteurised—even less force while Septic Sore Throat, usually a considerably more severe condition, does not have to be notified. While there is no guarantee that the virulence of Scarlet Fever may not in future revert to the much more severe infection which it was at the turn of the century, I, for one, am confident that, should it show any signs of so doing, practitioners would let me know very quickly.

The only justification for the notification of Whooping Cough would seem to be as propaganda for Whooping Cough inoculation and even so it has to be admitted that there is no evidence to suggest that inoculation lessens the attack-rate of this disease but only that it lessens the severity of the attack.

Measles, strangely enough, is well notified. In my view the sole justification for the retention of its notification must be to furnish information in connection with the possible Measles immunisation scheme now under consideration by the Ministry.

Dysentery is not notified in the C.D. as it should be and this is most regrettable since in a family where there has been a case of any bowel infection a single symptomless carrier in the food trade could well start an epidemic.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

##### New cases:

36 M (all pulmonary) of which 3 were subsequently denotified. (Not. T.B.).  
1 was subsequently transferred out.

23 F (21 pulmonary, 2 non-pulmonary) of which 1 pulmonary was subsequently removed from register. (In Wokingham R.D.).  
1 pulmonary subsequently died.  
1 pulmonary was subsequently transferred out.

##### Transfers in:

24 M (all pulmonary) of which 2 were subsequently transferred out.  
1 subsequently recovered.  
1 in Ploughley R.D. was originally credited to Bulington R.D.



25 F (23 pulmonary, 2 non-pulmonary) of which 7 pulmonary were subsequently transferred out.

1 pulmonary in Bicester U.D. was subsequently credited to Ploughley R.D.

1 pulmonary in Ploughley R.D. was originally credited to Bullington R.D.

1 pulmonary subsequently recovered.

#### Transfers out:

3 M (all pulmonary) of which 2 were originally transferred in. (See above).

1 was originally notified as a new case. (See above).

8 F (all pulmonary) of which 7 were originally transferred in. (See above).

1 was originally notified as a new case. (See above).

#### Recovered:

1 M (pulmonary) originally transferred in. (See above).

1 F (pulmonary) originally transferred in. (See above).

#### Died:

1 F (pulmonary) originally notified as a new case. (See above).

#### Cases "Recovered" or "Died" in 1964 but notified earlier.

Recovered:	1948	1 F (pulmonary).
	1950	1 M (pulmonary).
	1951	1 F (pulmonary).
	1952	1 F (pulmonary).
	1953	1 M (pulmonary).
	1954	1 F (pulmonary).
	1956	4 M, 2 F (all pulmonary).
	1957	4 F (3 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary).
	1958	3 M, 3 F (all pulmonary).
	1959	1 M, 1 F (both pulmonary).
	1960	1 M, 1 F (both pulmonary).
	1961	1 M, 2 F (all pulmonary).
	1962	2 M, 1 F (all pulmonary).
	1963	1 M, 1 F (both pulmonary).

Died:	1946	1 M (pulmonary).
	1950	1 F (pulmonary).
	1953	1 M (pulmonary).
	1954	1 F (pulmonary).
	1955	1 M (pulmonary).
	1957	1 M (pulmonary).



## FLUORIDATION.

I am happy to say that only one of your six constituent authorities rejected this opportunity to help its children, while a second has deferred a decision pending the formation of a new water board, which seems to me to be putting the cart before the horse. When the other four L.A.s will obtain the benefit of the measure for which they have so wisely voted is problematical. It depends upon how long it will take to sort out the almost unbelievable tangle imposed on L.A.s by the insistence that every single authority in a Water Board's area of supply shall opt for the measure and not as in all other democratic measures simply a majority. Meanwhile we shall continue to pay heavily for a School Dental Service which despite immense efforts cannot prevent the position in regard to children's teeth from becoming worse, far less improve it.

## LUNG CANCER.

The position in the C.D., as in the country as a whole, grows steadily worse. There were 49 deaths from this case in the C.D. in 1964, an increase of over 12% on the 1963 figures and the female deaths significantly more than doubled as the impact of the increase in female cigarette smoking which started 25 years ago began to show itself. The remedy is in the hands of every individual who can read.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The Bullingdon R.D. are putting into operation at their Wheatley tip a pioneer process in which crude refuse is treated by agitation in a "Seerdum" revolving cylinder which separates tins from organic material. The treated organic material, which emerges from the drum as a clean, dry, odourless, flaky powder is then used to cover the tins and other unreducable material. The system is claimed to have considerable advantages—a rat-free, paper-free tip which should accommodate much more refuse than the traditional type of tip. The Bullingdon R.D. are certainly to be congratulated on their foresight and enterprise in adopting this new system which, if it fulfils its claim, and there would seem to be no reason why it shouldn't, will prove revolutionary.

## HOUSING 1964.

The attached table, (with the 1963 figures in brackets) shows an increase in applications for Council housing in each of the constituent authorities except the Henley R.D. I have to express my gratitude to most of the Housing Selection Committees for their help when I have asked for special consideration on medical grounds.

HOUSING, 1964.

	Henley MB.	Bicester U.D.	Thame U.D.	Bullington R.D.	Henley R.D.	Ploughley R.D.
Applicants for re-housing by the Council 31.12.1964.   ...   ...	238 (213)	170 (130)	125 (124)	800 (758)	259 (275)	250 (195)
Units of accommodation provided by L.A. during the year   ...	24 (Nil)	126 (7)	Nil (Nil)	117 (54)	24 (8)	11 (47)
Units of accommodation provided during the year by private enterprise   ...   ...   ...	218 (119)	68 (67)	55 (76)	443 (270)	229 (181)	152 (104)

## STAFF CHANGES.

Mrs. Wheway, who has been indefatigable in helping me to prepare this report and has been in all respects an admirable secretary, leaves at the end of the year for the same job as has been undertaken by three of her predecessors, the best job in the world I am told, though I shall never be able to aspire to it myself. I know that you will wish to add your congratulations to mine.

Mr. Peter Birch, who succeeded Mr. Carline as Public Health Inspector to Bicester U.D., leaves at the end of the year also. Although he was in office here for only fifteen months he proved himself a force to be reckoned with. A man of courage, ideas and enthusiasm, and a most agreeable and co-operative colleague, he is now lost to Local Authority work in favour of private practice. This happens too often.

Yours faithfully,

HECTOR MACKENZIE-WINTLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

## A P P E N D I X

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**FACTORIES ACT, 1961.**

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Henley Borough	...	...	p. 19
Bicester Urban District	...	...	p. 20
Thame Urban District	...	...	p. 21
Bullington Rural District	...	...	p. 22
Henley Rural District	...	...	p. 23
Ploughley Rural District	...	...	p. 24



FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	5	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	51	33	10	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ... ..	16	2	-	-
TOTAL ... ..	72	36	10	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tem- perature ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	9	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	4	-	4	1	-
TOTAL ... ..	13	1	4	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

From lists received the only known outworkers are at The Convent where trainees occasionally undertake needlework in connection with wearing apparel.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	4	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	32	12	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ... ..	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ... ..	36	17	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tem- perature ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ... ..	2	2	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are no known outworkers in the District.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	29	18	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	26	14	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ... ..	3	3	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>58</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	5	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tem- perature ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are no known outworkers in the District.



# FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

## 1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	22	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	92	65	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ... ..	44	36	-	-
TOTAL ... ..	158	110	1	-

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	-	1	-
Overcrowding ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	3	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ... ..	8	6	-	2	-

## PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are 9 known outworkers in the District, none of whom infringes Section 110 or 111. Wearing apparel (9).



FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	39	28	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ... ..	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ... ..	39	28	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tem- perature ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ... ..	1	1	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are no known outworkers in the District.

# FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

## 1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	3	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	36	58	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ... ..	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ... ..	39	66	2	-

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tem- perature ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ... ..	2	2	-	1	-

## PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are 5 known outworkers in the District as follows:  
Wearing Apparel (4); Embroidery (1).

# Municipal Borough of Henley-on-Thames

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1964 Home Population Estimate: 9,870).

Public Health Inspector:  
N. SCOTT,  
Council Offices, West Hill House,  
Henley-on-Thames. Tel.: Henley 2626.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS:

187 (90 M and 97 F, of which 9 M and 7 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

18.6 (E.W. Provisional 18.4).

ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

8.6%=86 per 1,000 Live Births compared with the E.W. figure of 72.0.

STILL BIRTHS:

3 (1 M and 2 F, one of the F being illegitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATES:

Total per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births=15.8 (E.W. Provisional 16.3).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live and Still Births=11.6.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live and Still Births=58.8.

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

190.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

124 (51 M and 73 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

10.1 (E.W. 11.3).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

	M	F	T
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	6	18	24
Coronary disease and angina ...	10	8	18
Diseases of the heart (54), cancer (17) and diseases of the chest (15) accounted for 69.3% of all deaths.			

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

8 (5 M and 3 F all in legitimately born children).

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live Births):

42.8. (E.W. 20.0).

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 4 Weeks):

5 (2 M and 3 F (all in legitimately born children).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live Births):

26.7 (E.W. 13.8).

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATE:

As for Neonatal Figures, but no E.W. figure given.



PERINATAL DEATHS (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 Week combined):  
8 (3 M and 5 F, of which 1 F was illegitimate).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES:

Total per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births=42.1 (E.W. 28.2).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live and Still Births=40.5.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live and Still Births=58.8.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births: Nil.

(E.W. rate: 0.25 (0.28) ).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

The year has produced little change as far as water supply is concerned. It is pleasing to record, however, that the only 2 tenanted houses without an inside supply of water have now been provided with such a supply—as a result of notices served on the landlords. There remain, therefore, only 2 dwelling-houses (both owner occupied) and a number of caravans which do not have an inside supply of water and which rely on standpipes for this purpose.

With regard to the actual supply, I am again most grateful to the Chief Engineer of the Thames Valley Water Board for supplying me with the following information:—

**Source.** The bulk of the supply is obtained from the Greys Road source and a smaller quantity from the Harpsden Pumping Station.

**Treatment.** At both works, treatment consists of chlorination applied to the borehole, softening by the base-exchange process (the water as distributed is a blend of hard and softened water) and “Calgon” dosing at one part per million.

During the year, work has proceeded at Harpsden Works with the provision of additional softening shells and pumping plant.

SAMPLES.

Samples as detailed below were collected during 1964:—

Greys Road Works:

Hard Water, Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	...	23
Blended water, Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	...	23

Harpsden Works:

Hard water, Unchlorinated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hard water, Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	...	19
Blended water, Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	...	22

Badgemore Reservoir	...	...	...	...	...	2
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

May's Green Reservoir	...	...	...	...	...	3
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Tap and Distribution System	...	...	...	...	...	13
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----



All but one of these 107 samples were found to be of a high standard of purity—with coliform organisms absent from 100 mls.

A sample from a tap on a new housing estate was found to contain organisms of Intermediate Types I and II; after flushing the supply main a satisfactory sample was obtained.

Chemical Analysis of the water proved satisfactory except that it was very deficient in natural fluoride containing less than one tenth of the optimum amount.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

At the beginning of the year the Borough Surveyor informed the Council that there would undoubtedly be occasions in 1964 when the intake at the Sewage Works would exceed the capacity thereof. He stressed, therefore, the need for proceeding with the extensions which were proposed.

Approval-in-principle for the extensions was received from the Ministry in the late summer but, when notified of this, the Consulting Engineers stated that the production of documents, drawings, etc. could not be completed before the late summer of 1965.

The Consulting Engineers submitted to the Council a report on sludge lifting requirements at the Works and following this the Public Health Committee inspected, at Hitchin, a Sludge Lifting Plant similar to that recommended in the Engineer's Report. The report was approved and accepted and in due course the Ministry was asked for outline approval—further details to be considered after approval had been received. Approval was, in fact, received towards the end of the year.

It was reported during the year that a sample of effluent from the Disposal Works taken by the Thames Conservancy had been found to be satisfactory.

Soil drainage from residential units is to the main sewer with the following exceptions:—

Chemical Closets: 90 (All caravans—only 3 without use of flush toilets).

Septic Tanks: 76.

## HOUSING.

### HOUSING PROVIDED.

During the year the following accommodation was provided:—

(a)	By local authority	...	...	...	...	24 houses.
(b)	By private persons	...	...	...	...	218 „
(c)	By additional caravan sites	...	...	...	...	Nil „

**Note**—Residential accommodation is provided on the river in the form of two boats—one of a very high standard and one apparently of an exceedingly low standard. It appears that in some areas this form of accommodation is becoming increasingly popular. It is probable, therefore, that a need will arise for legislation, similar to that for caravans, to control standards.

#### COUNCIL HOUSING LIST.

At the end of 1964, the list contained a total of 238 applicants, an increase of over 11% on the 1963 figure. This is disappointing; particularly in view of the 24 new houses provided during the year.

#### HOUSING ACTS 1957/61 & PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936/61.

(a) Slum Clearance—Formal Action.

No formal action was required during the year.

(b) Slum Clearance—Informal Action.

Of the two blocks of sub-standard houses referred to in last year's report, renovation work on one is almost complete. The owner of the other property had plans approved by the Council and, towards the end of the year, it seemed possible that the Council would be able to re-house the tenants, thereby allowing work to proceed on this property.

(c) Housing Repairs.

In addition to 51 informal notices it was necessary to serve 3 formal notices in respect of premises where defects had been found to exist. Unfortunately there remain many properties in a poor state of repair—the result of years of neglect.

(d) Houses in Multiple Occupation.

Two such houses were considered by the Council during the year and in each case it was resolved that necessary amenities should be provided within each letting.

#### RENT ACT 1957.

This Act, although little used nowadays, has proved of value in several cases during the year.

The tenants of two houses took action under it and received, in one case, a certificate of disrepair from the Council and, in the other, an undertaking from the landlord.

#### LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT 1962.

No action was necessary.

#### PROTECTION FROM EVICTION ACT 1964.

This Act, which came into operation towards the end of the year, could result in more work for Health Departments because it gives security of tenure to tenants, who, because of a lack thereof, were reluctant in the past to come and ask for Health Department assistance regarding repairs.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT 1959.

HOUSING ACTS 1961 & 1964.

(i) Improvement grants continue to be administered by the Surveyor's Department to which thanks are expressed for the following details:—

	Standard Grants			Discretionary Grants		
	Owner-Occupier	Tenanted	Total	Owner-Occupied	Tenanted	Total
Applications received	7	1	8	7	4	11
" approved	6	1	7	5	4	9
" rejected or withdrawn	1	-	1	2	-	2
" under consideration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of grants approved	£580	£155	£735	£1,310	£770	£2,080
" " paid	...	...	1,394			3,355

(ii) The proposed legislation, referred to in last year's report, became fact—in the shape of the Housing Act 1964.

The purpose behind the provisions of this Act is to secure that within the next 10 years most of the improvable older houses, which lack amenities and which have a reasonable life, are provided with hot water, a fixed bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, an inside lavatory and a proper food store—the five “standard amenities.”

IMPROVEMENT AREAS.

There are, of course, a number of areas, in the Borough, which come readily to mind when one thinks of improvement areas, and it is hoped that some of these will be surveyed during 1965 and reported on in the next report.



CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

Total number of caravans permitted by site licence at  
31st December, 1964           ...           ...           ...           ...           90

**Note**—2 other licences, for individual caravans, were in force for short periods during the year.

(1) Although the principal caravan site in the Borough has been subject to licence conditions for more than 3 years, compliance therewith has not become automatic.

It was necessary to point out to the proprietor that the number of caravans was in excess of that permitted by the site licence and, at the end of the year, he was endeavouring to rectify this.

No additional amenities have been provided in respect of the site extension and consideration will have to be given to this in the coming year.

(2) Only one complaint of unlicensed caravans was received. This problem resolved itself, however, when the occupants, employed on road works, moved on to another job. In such cases, of course, a licence is not always required, but this can be difficult to explain to residents of the area concerned who do not take kindly to such an “eye-sore.”

(3) During the summer months, camping coaches in the railway station were used by holiday makers. These coaches, which had not been used in Henley previously, are not subject to the provisions of the Act but, needless to say, they did not give rise to nuisance. I understand, however, that since the coaches used by the Western Region are coming towards the end of their active life, the Region has decided to discontinue this form of holiday accommodation in 1965.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960.

(a) **Inspections and Notices.**

Types of Food Premises	Number	Number of Inspections
Food Shops (including dairies and bakehouses)           ...           ...           ...	74	152
Licensed Premises (including 10 Clubs)	47	68
Restaurants, Cafés, etc.           ...           ...           ...	14	32
Vehicles, Stalls, etc.           ...           ...           ...		6
Miscellaneous (Canteens, etc.)           ...           ..		4

Total number of inspections           ...           ...           ...           ...           262  
Toal number of informal notices           ...           ...           ...           ...           72  
Total number of prosecutions           ...           ...           ...           ...           Nil

It is pleasing to note that whereas the number of inspections differs but little from last year the number of informal notices is reduced by half. It is encouraging also to be able to record some of the improvements effected:—

Wash-hand basins provided (complete)	...	...	8
Hot water supply for existing wash-basins	...	...	4
Sinks provided (complete)	...	...	2
Hot water supply for existing sinks	...	...	3
Improved hand drying facilities	...	...	2
Artificial light provided in toilet	...	...	2
Intervening space provided between toilet and food room			1

(b) **Food Shops.**

All shops in which improvements were required did, in fact, show improvement during the year. This does not mean either that all shops are now ideally equipped and maintained or that all improvements were brought about without a struggle. Several final warnings were issued and, in one case, legal proceedings had been instituted before the contravention was remedied.

Warnings were also issued to a number of traders observed to be displaying foodstuffs outside their shops in such a position that they were less than eighteen inches above the forecourt or pavement. One wonders why it should be necessary to display food outside at all.

Notices were sent to all retail bakers, in accordance with a resolution of the Council, requesting that tongs be used by persons required to handle cakes.

While having explained to him the need for improved hand washing facilities, the owner of the business concerned, taking offence, removed a shoe and sock to demonstrate that he had no need for lectures on hygiene. Although undoubtedly they were clean, no reports have yet been received of him serving food with his feet !

The general picture is encouraging, however, and it is believed that with more frequent inspections (quarterly inspections are the minimum necessary) even more progress would be made.

(c) **Licensed Premises.**

Here again improvements were noted, the breweries and tenants being aware that standards considered adequate in days gone by are no longer so.

In one hotel, work commenced on a completely new kitchen and licensees generally are coming to realise that even beer glasses must be washed up in a hygienic manner (with detergent/sterilant and hot water)—even though a rinse in lukewarm water and a polish with a cloth gives “wonderful” results.

During the year the Licensing Justices asked the Health Department to collaborate with them in connection with the general



standard of hygiene in all places licensed by them. Since the need for such an arrangement had long been felt, this invitation was gladly accepted.

(d) **Restaurants, Cafés, etc.**

A catering establishment referred to in the last Annual Report closed during the year and since, by design, the premises had never been really suitable for this purpose, its passing was not regretted—by the Health Department, at any rate.

The standards encountered in some other catering establishments ranged from poor to very good and here again the need is for more frequent inspections.

(e) **Vehicles, Stalls, etc.**

The market remains small while the mobile shops and other food vehicles remain particularly hard to control.

Regulations to give greater control over mobile shops and other food vehicles have been proposed by the Ministry of Health but it is difficult to forecast when these will be finally approved and brought into operation.

Warnings were issued to the owners of two meat transport vehicles, the drivers of which were observed to handle meat while wearing clothes not satisfactorily clean. There is no doubt that this is an aspect of food hygiene which requires considerable attention.

(f) **Dogs in Food Shops.**

One complaint was received from a person who considered that dogs should not be allowed in food shops. This view is entirely endorsed and it is pleasing to note that some food traders have voluntarily displayed notices requesting that, in the interest of food hygiene, dogs be left outside.

(g) **Food Hygiene—Education.**

Food hygiene posters, (including one requesting customers to refrain from smoking at food counters), issued by the Ministry of Health, were distributed to a number of food premises and, generally, were well received.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

(a) **Registration of Premises.**

Number of applications for "sale of ice-cream" registration	1
Number of applications for "sale of ice-cream" approved ...	1
Number of applications for "manufacture of sausages or preserved food" registration ... ..	1
Number of applications for "manufacture of sausages or preserved food" approved ... ..	1

**Note**—In addition to the above registrations, four other butcher's shops were registered, the respective applications having been approved "subject to Public Health Inspector's satisfaction" in 1963.



Number of premises now registered for sale of ice-cream ...	42
Number of premises now registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale ... ..	15

(b) **Food Inspection.**

(1) Arising out of the Typhoid Fever outbreak in Aberdeen a great deal of time was spent visiting food premises in order to inspect tins of corned beef and tongue. Fortunately, none of the tins found was from the batches which at that time, were suspected of having caused the outbreak. As was to be expected, the co-operation of all concerned in this search was readily obtained.

(2) A total of 7 complaints concerning foodstuffs was received in the department during the year.

Formal warnings were issued by the Council to the firms concerned in respect of three of these complaints.

(3) During the year the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered, certified as unfit for human consumption and duly disposed of:—

Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	236 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 lbs.
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 lbs.
Other Tinned Foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
TOTAL							472 lbs.

(4) No samples of ice-cream were taken during the year. Ice-cream is now regarded by the Ministry of Health as among the safest of foods. Nevertheless, proper testing of soft ice-cream from vehicles would help to ensure that it was as “safe” as the pre-packed product. The movements of these vehicles being irregular, however, and the laboratory being somewhat distant, this work is difficult to fit in.

(5) During inspections of food shops, attention was given to frozen food cabinets. In a number of cases thermometers were not available to check the temperature of the cabinets and in one case (where there was a thermometer) the temperature was found to be considerably above that laid down in the code of practice. Since this could result in deterioration in quality of the foodstuffs, the retailer took immediate steps to have the fault remedied.

(c) **Adulteration of Food.**

The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures of Oxfordshire County Council has kindly provided details of samples taken by his staff during the year ended 31st March, 1964:—

Samples of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Samples of other foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

Only one sample was unsatisfactory and this resulted in the prosecution of a person for selling bread and margarine instead of bread and butter—as was requested. The person concerned was fined £3 and ordered to pay £3 10s. 0d. costs.

(d) **Control of Milk Supplies.**

Since all milk produced in England and Wales now comes and will continue to come from attested herds, the designation “Tuberculin Tested” is no longer considered suitable as a description for some milk only. The three official designations now in use are—“Pasteurised,” “Sterilised” and “Untreated.”

The control of milk supplies is largely undertaken by the County Public Health Officer who has kindly furnished the following information (relating to the Borough, of course):—

Pasteurised Milk—42 samples were taken with the following results:—

42 passed Phosphatase Test (Test for efficient pasteurisation).

36 passed Methylene Blue Test (Test for keeping quality).

5 failed Methylene Blue Test.

1 void Methylene Blue Test.

Sterilised Milk—3 samples were taken with satisfactory results.

Adulteration of Milk—11 samples were taken and all proved satisfactory.

Cream—One of the supplies of cream to the Borough was found to be unsatisfactory—bacteriologically. The dairy farmer concerned was approached and persuaded to cease manufacturing cream, the milk being sent instead for pasteurisation.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1959.

(a) **Registration of Dairies other than Dairy Farms and of Distributors.**

The register has now been brought up to date and reveals that there are in the Borough:

18 persons carrying on the trade of distributor and 4 premises used as dairies.

(b) **Article 31.**

One informal notice was served on a trader who was observed to contravene this regulation by storing milk bottles in crates outside the front of his shop.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936—SECTION 89.

Informal notices were sent to the controlling breweries with regard to the sanitary accommodation provided at 11 of the public houses in the Borough. In addition, two formal notices were served:—

- (1) Requiring the provision of a W.C. at a public house where only a urinal was provided for male customers and

- (2) Requiring the provision of more suitably located toilet accommodation for female customers at a public house where this accommodation was badly situated.

At the end of the year, both breweries concerned had submitted plans showing proposals to meet these requirements.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The typhoid outbreak in Aberdeen had a number of effects on the public in general. Not least was that which made people stop to consider whether with all the talk from Authorities about personal hygiene, the Authorities themselves were entirely blameless. At least one person considered the Henley Corporation to be not so and she wrote to the Medical Officer of Health on the subject. The matter was duly reported to the Council and it was revealed that hand-washing facilities in public conveniences in Henley were as shown in the following table:—



LOCATION	LADIES		GENTLEMEN	
	Washroom (Charge) Passage (Free)	Facilities	Washroom (Charge) Passage (Free)	Facilities
Town Hall ...	Washroom	WHB: H&C: T	Washroom	WHB: H&C: T
Station Road ...	Washroom Passage	WHB: H&C: T WHB: COLD: H	Washroom Passage	WHB: H&C: T WHB: COLD: H
Mill Meadows ...	Passage	WHB: COLD: T	NIL	
King's Road ..	Washroom Passage	WHB: H&C: T WHB: H&C: T	Passage	WHB: H&C: H

WHB—wash hand basin: H&C—Hot and Cold Water.

T—Towels (Disposable): H—Hand-drier.

After considering the matter fully the Council decided that, whereas it was obviously desirable to have free hand-washing facilities (including hot water, etc.) at all public conveniences, it was not, at this stage, a practical proposition and all that could be done was to provide a basin and cold water at the Gentlemen's convenience in Mill Meadows.

## SHOPS ACT 1950.

The sections of this Act relating to the health and comfort of shop workers were repealed and replaced, during the year, by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963—which is referred to later in this report.

The sections of the Act which remain relate to half-holidays, closing hours, Sunday trading, etc. and although very little has been done in the Borough in recent years to enforce these provisions, the majority of the traders are aware of them and endeavour to comply therewith. A few of the small shops have, however, been reminded of the Sunday trading provisions.

It seems possible that this legislation will be amended in the not-too-distant future and there is no doubt that, in common with traders throughout the country, the local tradespeople feel very strongly that new legislation is required. The fact that mobile shops are virtually outside the scope of the present Act is a particularly sore point.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

Most of the main provisions of this Act, which provides generally for the safety, health and welfare of the people employed in these premises, were brought into force on the 1st August, 1964.

By that date, anyone, who on the 1st May was employing persons in premises subject to the Act, should have notified the Local Authority of that fact. (After the 1st May it was necessary for anyone intending to employ persons in such premises to give prior notification to the Local Authority).

Although at the end of the year, a total of 159 premises were “registered,” only 88 had been registered by the 1st August—the remaining 71 coming forward only after, in some cases, considerable prompting. Even so, there are still a number of premises unregistered and the final tally will probably be in the region of 200—including more than 50 offices which have been virtually free from this type of control in the past.

Early inspections have revealed that the provisions of the Act are very necessary, the following being among the points noted:—

- (1) No wash-hand basin.
- (2) No hot water supply.
- (3) Suitable source of drinking water not available.
- (4) No thermometer for checking temperature of premises.
- (5) Heating inadequate.
- (6) No first-aid kit.
- (7) Seats required for shop assistants.
- (8) Hand rails required for stairs.
- (9) Office overcrowded.
- (10) Floor coverings in dangerous condition.

One of the requirements of the Act is that accidents, involving employees and which result in the persons concerned being disabled for more than three days from doing their usual work, must be reported to the Local Authority. Only one accident was reported during the year and investigation of this suggested that the employer was not at fault.

#### HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

During the year the Council resolved to make byelaws for the purpose of securing:—

- (a) the cleanliness of premises on which a hairdresser's or barber's business is carried on and of the instruments, towels, materials and equipment used therein, and
- (b) the cleanliness of the hairdressers or barbers working in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing.

It was agreed to adopt the Model Byelaws issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and, at the end of the year, only formal Ministerial approval (applied for) was required to bring these byelaws into operation.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

The one licensed pet shop in the Borough continues to be maintained satisfactorily and to provide a **service which the** younger members of the population appreciate. Some of their elders are not quite so appreciative however, and complaints of noise emanating from these premises are again referred to in the section of the report dealing with Noise Abatement.

#### THE AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956.

Sanitary accommodation was provided for employees on one farm where previously no such accommodation had been readily available.

#### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960.

Seven complaints concerning noise were received during the year. They related to:—

- (1) Dogs barking at a Pet Shop.  
Since I was unable to confirm the existence of a nuisance, the Council advised the complainant of the action which he, together with any two other persons aggrieved by the alleged nuisance, could take under the Act.
- (2) Noise from fans used to ventilate a poultry-house on a farm.

This type of noise is difficult for the casual visitor to pass judgement on because, whereas one might say that the noise is not so bad that one could not become used to it, the aggrieved persons could claim that, on the contrary, the



longer one listens to it the louder it appears to become—particularly at night when one is trying to sleep. The farmer, who is puzzled by this complaint because the fans have been operating for a number of years without complaint, is doing all he can to eliminate the possibility of nuisance.

- (3) Noise from chickens kept in a small battery in an ordinary house garage.

The owner, on having the nuisance explained to him, arranged to dispose of the chickens.

- (4) Noise, during the night, from pump operated by Post Office Engineers.

On being approached, the engineers arranged to use hand and electric pumps.

- (5) Noise from Saw Mill.

The firm concerned was working overtime but on being approached readily agreed not to use the noisier machinery in the evenings.

Further warnings were issued to an Ice-Cream Manufacturing firm in relation to the operation of loudspeakers on ice-cream vehicles after the hour of seven o'clock in the evening. It seems possible that a permanent cure for this nuisance will only be achieved as a result of a successful prosecution.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

### CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.

#### (a) **Section 3 (1).**

Five notices of proposals to install furnaces, to which this Section applies, were received during the year. Of these, four were in respect of dwelling houses, three being gas-fired and one oil-fired. The fifth involved an industrial plant where a coal burning furnace was replaced by an oil burner.

#### (b) **Section 3 (2).**

Plans and specifications for an oil-fired installation proposed for Henley Trinity Junior School were submitted by Consulting Engineers for prior approval and this was duly given.

**Note**—Such approval does not include chimney heights, this factor being controllable under Building Byelaws. Since, however, school premises are exempt from Building Byelaws, chimneys of such premises are virtually uncontrolled.

#### (c) **Complaints.**

(1) Only one complaint was received during the year, of smoke from the Brewery chimney and it is obvious that the Company is doing all possible to eliminate any chance of nuisance. Not only did they seek advice from the National Coal Board, but they arranged for a survey of their steam raising plant by the National Industries Fuel Efficiency Service.

(2) Other complaints were of a minor nature involving, mainly, bonfires.

## PEST CONTROL.

As in past years, the work of the Health Department in this field was purely advisory—no pest control service, as such, being operated.

### RODENT CONTROL.

Thirty-five complaints were received during the year. Of these, seven concerned mice and the remainder were about rats. Subsequent action involved sixty inspections and the serving of thirteen informal notices.

### OTHER PESTS.

Eight complaints were received and these related to flies, wasps, fleas, moles and pigeons.

Whereas in previous years, one of the Surveyor's staff has operated (semi-officially) a wasp extermination service, staff changes have resulted in this service being no longer available. Fortunately, the incidence of wasps was low during the year and the few persons who complained, after receiving advice thereon, were able to effect the necessary treatment themselves.

The complaint of fleas involved a house occupied by three old persons, all of them invalids at the time, who were unable to look after the house properly. This and all other pests complaints were dealt with satisfactorily, however, and at the end of the year the Council was considering what might be done with regard to a rather serious nuisance caused by pigeons.

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES.

It would be interesting to know just how much time is spent on these matters, some of which turn out to be completely trivial but which, nevertheless, have to be investigated thoroughly and impartially. The selection for 1964 includes references to chickens, cats, sawdust emissions, location of dustbins, etc., etc.

One complaint which is received from time to time and which is completely justified relates to the fouling of pavements by dogs. This matter is the subject of a "Good Rule" Government Byelaw but, understandably, the Police find difficulty in enforcing this law. At the end of the year there was a Bill in Parliament relating to this subject but it seems unlikely that it will provide greater powers than are already available under the Byelaw. The real answer lies, of course, in the adoption of a less irresponsible attitude by the owners of the dogs concerned.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

Only a very limited amount of time could be devoted to this subject.

Ministry of Health posters on smoking, personal hygiene, immunisation, etc., were displayed in public places or, as appropriate, delivered to some schools and factories.

The Council agreed to make an annual contribution to the Central Council for Health Education.



INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(1) An outbreak of Diarrhoea involving several children of one family was investigated and arrangements made for the submission of a series of specimens to the Public Health Laboratory. Enquiries were also made relating to contacts of infectious diseases occurring elsewhere.

(2) A parcel of used clothing was disinfected and an appropriate certificate issued to a person who wished to send the clothing to Spain. It appears that the Spanish authorities will not permit the entry of such clothing unless it is accompanied by a certificate of disinfection.

PETROLEUM ( REGULATION ) ACTS 1928 AND 1936.

This has been a fairly satisfactory year as far as the twenty-five premises licensed for storage of petroleum are concerned. Many of the contraventions found last year have been remedied. There appears to be a greater appreciation of the need for complying with the licence conditions and it is felt that the few remaining contraventions will be remedied in the coming year.

During the year past:—

(1) Seventeen underground storage tanks were subjected to a pressure test (Nitrogen) and found to be satisfactory.

(2) Certificates were received from the Southern Electricity Board in respect of petrol pumps and associated electrical equipment at 3 premises. The certificates revealed that the relevant licence conditions were being complied with.

Several premises have provided new extinguishers and during the year the licence conditions were amended so as to allow for the partial substitution of powder extinguishers for foam extinguishers. The former have been shown to be very effective and the amendment has been made by all the petroleum licensing authorities in the County, with the approval of the Chief Fire Officer.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER  
THAN TUBERCULOSIS.  
(Corrected).

	M	F	T
Measles ... ..	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	2	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	1	4	5
	—	—	—



## TUBERCULOSIS:

## New cases:

1 M (pulmonary).

2 F (both pulmonary) of which 1 was subsequently removed from register. (Not Henley M.B.).

## Transfers in:

1 M (pulmonary).

1 F (pulmonary) which was subsequently transferred out.

## Transfer out:

1 F (pulmonary) which was originally transferred in. (See above).

Cases "Recovered" or "Died" in 1964 but notified earlier.

Recovered: 1958 1 M (pulmonary).

1959 1 F (pulmonary).

## SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS.

Nature of Complaint								Number of Complaints
Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Other Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Smell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulations (refuse, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cafés	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dogs in Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
								115

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Type of Inspection								Number of Inspections
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
P.H. Act 1936 S.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Shops Act 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Pet Animals Act 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Factories Act 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Pest Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Farms, Piggeries, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Caravans, sites of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Infectious diseases—Enquiries, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
									1,117

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED.

Reference	Notices							
	Served		Complied with		Partly Complied With			
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal		
Housing	6	51	3	17	1	17		
Shops Act	-	8	-	2	-	-		
Food Hygiene Regulations	-	72	-	34	-	9		
Public Health Act 1936 S. 89	2	16	-	4	2	3		
Noise	-	5	-	2	-	2		
Factories Act	-	10	-	1	-	1		
Rodent Control	-	13	-	10	-	2		
Caravans	-	5	-	2	-	1		
Petroleum Acts	-	22	-	5	-	3		
Atmospheric Pollution	-	3	-	3	-	-		
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	-	35	-	-	-	-		
Milk & Dairies Regulations	-	1	-	1	-	-		
Verminous Premises	-	1	-	1	-	-		
Miscellaneous Nuisances	-	17	-	12	-	3		

- Notes—**(1) The figures for the number of informal notices issued include “follow-up” notices.
- (2) In the case of many notices, re-inspections had not been carried out by the end of the year. It is hoped, therefore, that the number of notices complied with is greater than shown in the table.

## Bicester Urban District,

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(R.G.'s Mid-year 1964 Home Population Estimate: 7,180).

Public Health Inspector:

G. CARLINE, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H. (until September)

P. BIRCH (September—December 31st).

Council Offices: The Garth, Bicester. Tel.: Bicester 2915/6.

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### VITAL STATISTICS.

#### LIVE BIRTHS:

188 (103 M and 85 F, of which 2 M and 2 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

26.2 (E.W. Provisional 18.4).

#### ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

2.1% = 21 per 1,000 Live Births compared with the E.W. figure of 72.0.

#### STILL BIRTHS:

5 (2 M and 3 F all in legitimately born children).

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

26.0 (E.W. Provisional 16.3).

#### TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

193.

#### DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

54 (27 M and 27 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

7.5 (E.W. 11.3).

#### PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

	M	F	T
Coronary Disease ... ..	4	6	10
Vascular lesions of the nervous system, including "stroke" ... ..	5	4	9
Diseases of the heart (28) and cancer (11) accounted for 72% of the total deaths.			

#### INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

5 (3 M and 2 F all in legitimately born children).

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live Births):

26.6 (E.W. 20.0).

#### NEONATAL DEATHS (Under One Month):

2 (1 M and 1 F both in legitimately born children).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live Births):

10.6 (E.W. 13.8).

#### EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Under 1 Week):

2 (1 M and 1 F both in legitimately born children).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live Births):

10.6 (E.W. rate not given).



PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 Week):  
7 (3 M and 4 F all in legitimately born children).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live and Still Births):  
36.3 (E.W. rate 28.2).

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths: Nil.  
(E.W. rate 0.25).

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

### WATER SUPPLY.

#### (a) General.

The demand for water has increased owing to the growth of the town (by a further 400,000 gallons weekly). The local authority control the town's water supply and draw their requirements from three sources. The Council's own supply, Bicester North Railway Station (British Railways) and the R.A.F. Station at Upper Heyford. The first two supplies are from boreholes and the latter is drawn from the river Cherwell.

194 new connections were made to the distribution mains during the year.

#### (b) Purity.

13 samples were taken from various places on the supply and submitted for bacteriological examination.

1 sample showed slight evidence of contamination but this was not confirmed by subsequent samples and could have been due to a sampling fault. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

#### (c) Sufficiency.

The supply has proved sufficient for the demand but the possibility of increasing the output from the Council's own source is under consideration to help meet the expected further increase in consumption.

A number of houses are still dependant on supplies from standpipes outside the premises. These houses are mainly on the Council's slum clearance programme and as this proceeds the number will be reduced.

There are six wells in the district but water from three sources is used for other purposes than domestic use.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

#### (a) Sewerage.

The existing sewerage system is adequate for the present and all premises in the town are connected. It will be necessary to extend the system to accommodate any further development beyond those schemes already under construction, except for small areas of development contained within the existing town, which could be accommodated by the present main sewers. This need is well understood by the Council who are taking the necessary steps to achieve this expansion.

(b) **Sewage Disposal.**

The present works is reaching its capacity and will need to be extended. The Council have a scheme in progress to approximately double the treatment capacity. Work is expected to start early in 1965.

The existing works processed a total of 189,197,000 gallons during the year, a weekly average of 3,638,403 gallons. The maximum weekly flow was 5,588,000 gallons with the minimum 1,000,000.

No complaints were made by the River Board concerning the standard of effluent.

**REFUSE COLLECTION.**

House refuse is collected on a weekly basis and disposal is by controlled tipping in a local stone quarry, situated outside the town. The site is privately owned and mechanical plant is hired for tip control from the quarry owner. The system appears to work well, and there is ample capacity for many years of tipping.

The Council have replaced the old refuse collection vehicle by a Compression type of refuse collector. The higher capacity along with a re-organisation of collection rounds is expected to take up the increase in refuse and so maintain the weekly collection.

Waste paper and trade refuse is collected separately each week.

**PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.**

There are three conveniences provided by the Council. The oldest of these is unsatisfactory. Plans are in preparation to replace the existing underground facility by a new block to be built in conjunction with a car park adjacent to the town centre. The two main premises will then be of modern construction.

**SWIMMING POOL.**

The present pool is an open air plunge which is chlorinated but not filtered. The pool is opened only in the summer months. The existing bath is not considered a health hazard, but in its present form does not come up to the modern standards for an installation of this type. The Council are aware of this and are expected to meet these objections in the general re-planning of the town.

**HOUSING.**

Number of inhabited dwellings=2,136.

**COUNCIL.**

There were 170 applications for tenancy of Council houses on the list at the end of the year.

During the year 126 houses were built. 119 were part of a scheme to house workers employed by the War Department at the Bicester Ordnance Depot and 7 were bungalows provided for aged persons.



At the end of the year 192 houses were under construction to complete the War Department scheme and 32 houses were in progress for general need.

#### PRIVATE.

68 houses were completed by private developers during the year and 43 further houses were under construction at the end of the period.

#### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

5 Discretionary Grants and 1 Standard Grant were approved during the year, only one of which was for tenanted property.

3 schemes were completed and the grants paid.

There are many more properties in the town which could be improved under these schemes and it is regrettable that more owners have not taken advantage of the generous grants available.

#### SLUM CLEARANCE.

No slum clearance was carried out during this period either by way of Clearance Areas or Individual Unfit houses. The Council are considering the purchase of an area of land with its 23 houses which are part of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. A balance of approximately 65 houses would then remain for action, it is estimated. There is no long term slum clearance problem in the town. If plans under consideration by the Council are carried out, the number of houses built will enable the Clearance Programme to be completed and will virtually eliminate the outstanding housing lists for residents of the town.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

#### CARAVANS.

There is no apparent caravan problem in this area. 15 caravans are stationed on 4 licensed sites. Two of these sites account for 13 caravans which are occupied in connection with the construction of housing and are a temporary provision.

#### OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

One visit was made under the provisions of this Act to advise on alterations to offices. Inspections under this legislation have not as yet been instituted as routine.

#### INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Owing to the change of officers these figures relate to visits made between September and December, 1964.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

3 premises were inspected after complaints.

19 visits were made for this purpose.

3 Informal notices were served.

1 Informal notice was complied with.

No Statutory notices were served.

#### OTHER VISITS MADE.

Visits concerning Drainage	...	...	...	...	4
Visits concerning Work places	...	...	...	...	1
Visits concerning Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	1



Visits concerning Refuse Collection	...	...	...	2
Visits concerning Rodent Control	...	...	...	24
Visits concerning Accumulations	...	...	...	3
Visits concerning Complaints	...	...	...	8
Visits concerning Shops and Offices	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	17

## HOUSING ACTS.

1 House was inspected.

1 Visit was made for this purpose.

3 Other visits were made under these acts.

No notices were served under this legislation.

The following additional figures were furnished by Mr. Carline in respect of the period January to September, 1964.

## INSPECTIONS MADE: NOTICES SERVED.

## Inspections:

Under Public Health Acts 1936/61	...	...	...	78
Under Housing Acts 1936/61	...	...	...	84

## Notices served (Informal):

Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	28
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	18

## FOOD AND DRUGS.

## INSPECTIONS.

The following visits were made during the period September to December:—

Visits to Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
Visits to Street Vendors	...	...	...	...	...	20
Visits concerning the surrender of unsound food	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	9

## REGISTRATION OF PREMISES UNDER FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955.

Sale or storage of ice cream—19 premises are registered for this purpose.

Preserved Foods—There are no such registrations although it is known there must be a number of premises to which the section applies.

## MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1949-1953.

Registered Dairies in the Town	...	...	...	...	4
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

## MEAT INSPECTION.

There are three licensed slaughter-houses within the Urban District and one licensed knacker. These employ a total of 13 licensed slaughtermen.

The three slaughter-houses are well administered and are operated by local butchers for their own use. One is restricted to the slaughter of small animals as a stunning pen is not available.

The quality of animals slaughtered is high, these are mainly purchased through the local Council-owned cattle market.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Number killed if known)	249	40	1,847	951	3,087
Number inspected	249	40	1,847	951	3,087
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	-	-	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	23	1	17	25	66
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	9.6	5.0	0.9	2.6	2.2
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned	-	-	-	16	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	1.7	0.5

Cysticercosis: No evidence of this infection was found.

VISITS (During the period September to December, 1964):

147 visits were made to slaughter-houses for the purpose of meat inspection.

24 visits were made to the cattle market.

Figures for the first nine months of the year are not known.

#### CATTLE MARKET.

This is Council owned and plans have been approved for the re-development of the facilities including the provision of covered calf and pig pens. Work is expected to commence early in 1965.

#### SWILL BOILING PLANTS.

The Council have delegated power from the County Council to inspect these installations in their District.

There is one licensed plant in the district and this was inspected during the year.

#### INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The inspection of all food premises is not yet carried out as routine but it is expected that this will be possible in the early part of 1965.

#### SURRENDER OF UNSOUND FOOD.

11 visits were made in connection with this from September to December. During the whole year the following items of food-stuff were surrendered by the owners.

##### **Tinned Foods:**

Corned Beef: 24 lbs.

Ham: 127 lbs.

Chopped Pork: 20 lbs.

Tapioca Milk Pudding: 23 lbs.\*

##### **Other Foodstuff:**

Packet Lard: 24 lbs.

Prawns (Fresh Pack): 5 lbs.

Peppermint Lozenges: 14 lbs.

##### **Meat.** (Other than in slaughter-houses):

Ox Offal: 7 lbs\*

Lamb Plucks: 12 lbs.\*

Pig Plucks: 33 lbs.\*

(The items marked \* appear to have been included in the 1963 report but certificates cannot be found for these in that year. The above were surrendered in Mid. 1964).

#### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

34 visits were made to food premises, twenty to the market and fourteen to shops, from September to December.

#### SAMPLING.

The Food and Drugs Act sampling provisions are enforced by the County Council Weights and Measures Department for all foodstuffs except milk, which is the responsibility of the County Health Department.



No statutory action was found necessary by the Local Authority in regard to the sale of unfit foodstuffs, all these being surrendered voluntarily.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER  
THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

(Corrected).					M	F	T
Sonné Dysentery	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Measles	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
					—	—	—
					6	9	15
					—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS:

New cases:

2 M (both pulmonary).

1 F (pulmonary).

Transfers in:

2 M (both pulmonary).

3 F (all pulmonary) of which 1 was subsequently credited to Ploughley R.D.

Cases “Recovered” or “Died” in 1964 but notified earlier.

Recovered: 1956 1 M (pulmonary).

VISITS.

During the period from September to December, 16 visits were made in connection with reported cases of infectious disease.

In this connection, one sample of corned beef was submitted for bacteriological examination but no infection was found.

RODENT CONTROL.

The following is an extract of the full report for the 12 months ended 31.12.1964, forwarded to:

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD  
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Non-Agricultural					
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	(5) Agriculture
I Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	20	2,136	577	2,733	8
II Total number of <i>properties</i> <i>inspected</i> as a result of <i>notification</i> ... ..	2	10	-	12	-
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat: Minor ...	2	9	-	-	11
House mouse: Minor ...	-	1	-	-	1
V Total inspections carried out incl. re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available). ...	4	20	-	24	-
VI Number of <i>infested proper-</i> <i>ties</i> (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by L.A. ...	2	8	-	12	-
VII Total treatments carried out incl. re-treatments. (To be completed only if figures are readily available) ... ..	3	12	-	15	-

# Thame Urban District.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1964 Home Population Estimate: 5,070).

Public Health Inspector:

G. C. SMITH, M.R.S.H., M.S.P.H.I.  
Town Hall, Thame. Tel.: Thame 2834.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### LIVE BIRTHS:

125 (67 M and 58 F, of which 1 M and 1 F were illegitimate).

### LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

24.7 (E.W. Provisional 18.4).

### ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

1.6% = 16 per 1,000 Live Births compared with the E.W. figure of 72.0.

### STILL BIRTHS:

1 F in a legitimately born child.

### STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

7.9 (E.W. Provisional 16.3).

### TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

126.

### DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

46 (24 M and 22 F).

### DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

9.1 (E.W. 11.3).

### PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSE OF DEATH:

	M	F	T
Coronary disease ... ..	9	4	13

Diseases of the heart (20) and cancer (16) accounted for 78.3% of all deaths.

### INFANT, NEONATAL AND EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY:

1 M child, legitimately born, died when less than a week old. This gives the following rate per 1,000 Live Births, in all three cases: 8.0.

E.W. rates per 1,000 Live Births:

Infant = 20.0.

Neonatal = 13.8.

Early Neonatal not given.

### PERINATAL DEATHS (COMBINED Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week:)

2 (1 M and 1 F both in legitimately born children).

### PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live and Still Births):

15.9 (E.W. rate 28.2).

### MATERNAL DEATHS:

Nil. (E.W. rate 0.25 per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births).



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The consumption of water is approximately 207,000 gallons per day, which is an increase of 9,000 gallons per day over the previous year. The average daily consumption is 40 gallons per head per day for industrial and domestic use. During the year 9 samples were taken, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

Inhabited dwellings (obtained from the Rating Department:

	1,498 houses,	34 caravans	1,532
Piped supply into houses, etc.	...	...	1,498
Shared or standpipe supplies	...	...	34
Wells	...	...	4

(An interesting point concerning the well supplies is that the occupiers have main water in addition, but prefer to use the well water for some purposes).

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Pail closets	...	...	...	...	20
To cesspool or septic tank	...	...	...	...	67
To main sewer	...	...	...	...	1,445

## HOUSING.

The construction of 11 bungalows was commenced by the Council during the year.

55 houses were completed by private enterprise during the year.

## HOUSING LIST.

There were 125 applications outstanding at 31.12.64.

## CARAVANS.

34 Caravans were licensed during the year.

## INSPECTIONS MADE, NOTICES SERVED AND ORDERS MADE.

## Inspections:

Under Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	183
Under Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	37

## Notices served (Informal):

Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	21
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	4

Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUSINESS.

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	2
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	6
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	14
General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	12
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	7

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER  
SECTION 16, FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Manufacture of sausages	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	26
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	...	1

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.  
33.

CONDEMNED MEAT.

Disposed of by incineration and to approved contractors:

Meat and offal	...	...	...	...	...	37,920 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	102 lbs.
No other foodstuffs were condemned during the year.						

ICE CREAM TREATMENT, ETC. REG. 1947-52.

No samples have been taken during the year. There are no manufacturers in the district.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

153 visits have been made to shops and market stalls during the year, and where applicable, suggestions have been made to improve premises and food handling, to conform to the Food Hygiene Regulations. No prosecutions were made.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1949-53.

Registered Distributors with Dairy premises in the Town	2
Dealers' Licences for T.T. Milk	4
Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk	4

FOOD INSPECTION.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)	5,378	831	80	10,590	22,543	39,422
Number inspected	5,378	831	80	10,590	22,543	39,422
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcases condemned	-	10	4	28	30	72
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	63	16	-	13	29	121
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	1.2	3.1	5.0	0.39	0.26	0.49
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	-	5
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	5	-	-	-	-	5
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-



RODENT CONTROL YEAR ENDING  
31st DECEMBER, 1964.

	Houses (including Council Houses).	Other Premises	Total
Number of inspections carried out, including re-inspections ...	69	20	89
Number of properties found to be infested ... ..	49	10	59
Number of properties treated ...	49	10	59
Number of treatments including re-treatments ... ..	67	19	86

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.  
DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER  
THAN TUBERCULOSIS.  
(Corrected).

	M	F	T
Measles ... ..	—	3	3
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	2	2
	—	—	—
	—	5	5
	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS:

New cases:  
3 M (all pulmonary).  
2 F (both pulmonary).  
Transfers in:  
1 M (pulmonary).  
1 F (pulmonary).

Cases "Recovered" or "Died" in 1964 but notified earlier.  
Recovered: 1958 1 F (pulmonary).  
Died: 1961 1 M (pulmonary).

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S WORK  
DURING 1964.

Number of premises visited ... ..	474
Number of inspections made ... ..	512
Number of complaints received (including Council Houses)	487
Number of defects and nuisances detected ... ..	509
Number of Notices served (Informal) ... ..	114
Number of Notices served (Statutory) ... ..	Nil
Number of visits to Slaughterhouses ... ..	623
Dairies inspected, visits ... ..	4
Unclean houses, visits ... ..	9
Polluted ditches ... ..	5
Premises disinfected ... ..	2
Number of water samples taken (bacteriological) ... ..	9
Number of houses connected to water mains ... ..	33
Building inspections ... ..	696
Shops, Offices and Railway Premises ... ..	147

## Bullington Rural District.

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(R.G.'s Mid-year 1964 Home Population Estimate: 45,500).

Senior Public Health Inspector:

K. T. JOLLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector:

F. A. FAWCETT, D.P.A. (Oxon.).

Additional Public Health Inspector: G. F. TASKER.

Arlington House, 76 Banbury Road, Oxford. Tel.: Oxford 59227.

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### VITAL STATISTICS.

#### LIVE BIRTHS:

1,038 (538 M and 500 F, of which 36 M and 25 F were illegitimate).

#### LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

21.2 (E.W. Provisional 18.4).

#### ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

5.9% = 59 per 1,000 Live Births compared with the E.W. figure of 72.0.

#### STILL BIRTHS:

9 (3 M and 6 F, all legitimate).

#### STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

8.6 (E.W. Provisional 16.3).

#### TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

1,047.

#### DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

382 (201 M and 181 F).

#### DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

9.6 (E.W. Provisional 11.3).

#### PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

	M	F	T
Coronary disease and angina ... ..	49	20	69
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	15	26	41
Pneumonia ... ..	9	23	32

Diseases of the heart (148), cancer (64) and chest diseases (51) accounted for 68.8% of all deaths.

#### INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

16 such deaths occurred, 10 M and 6 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate.

#### INFANT MORTALITY RATES:

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births = 15.41 (E.W. 20.0).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 15.35.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births = 16.39.

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Month):

8 (5 M and 3 F all in legitimately born children).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Total Live Births):

7.7 (E.W. 13.8).

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS:

7 (5 M and 2 F all in legitimately born children).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 Week, per 1,000 Live Births):

6.7 (E.W. figure not given).

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

16 (8 M and 8 F all in legitimately born children).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

15.3 (E.W. 28.2).

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births: Nil.

(E.W. rate: 0.25).

#### FORMATION OF NEW PARISHES.

During the year the new parish of Berinsfield was formed from part of the parish of Dorchester-on-Thames, containing the new village of Berinsfield, Field and Mount Farms, and Commercial Garages, and a restaurant and café on Oxford Road, Dorchester-on-Thames at Burcot Turn.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

##### WATER SUPPLY.

The erection of the Water Tower and construction of two pumping stations at Field Farm, Dorchester-on-Thames was virtually completed during the year. Connections were made to the distribution mains so that the supply could be put to immediate use.

Ministerial approval was given for the provision of 4,690 yards of 6in. diameter plastic water mains from Milton Common to Moreton, Thame (to act as an interim supply to Thame Urban District) and the contract was undertaken and completed during the year.

A start was made on the construction of a pumping station at Kingston Blount, in connection with the development of the borehole supply there and to implement the supply to Thame Urban District. This has proceeded to roof level and the pressure tank has been built into position.

Tenders have been invited for the construction of an 18in. diameter borehole at Britwell Salome, for which the approval of the Minister to extract water is awaited.





BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

The following are the samples taken from non-piped sources with the number of unsatisfactory samples in brackets:—

Berrick Salome	...	...	1	(0)	Marsh Baldon	...	...	1	(1)
Chalgrove	...	...	2	(1)	Nuneham Courtenay	...	...	4	(3)
Chinnor	...	...	1	(0)	Pyrton	...	...	3	(2)
Clifton Hampden	...	...	1	(1)	Stanton St. John	...	...	1	(1)
Dorchester-on-Thames	...	...	1	(0)	Tetsworth	...	...	1	(1)
Garsington	...	...	1	(1)	Warborough	...	...	2	(2)
Great Haseley	...	...	1	(0)	Watlington	...	...	3	(3)
Great Milton	...	...	1	(1)	Wheatley	...	...	2	(1)
Littlemore	...	...	1	(1)					

70% of the foregoing samples were contaminated, 63% grossly so. It should be borne in mind however, that many of these samples were taken to demonstrate the unsatisfactory state of the water concerned, and were not random samples.

The following are samples taken from piped supplies:—

Berinsfield	...	...	3	(0)	Great Milton	...	...	3	(1)
Chalgrove	...	...	6	(0)	Sydenham	...	...	2	(1)
Chinnor	...	...	6	(0)	Watlington	...	...	2	(1)
Dorchester-on-Thames	...	...	1	(0)					

New mains extensions at Great Milton and Sydenham were subsequently proved fit. The unfit sample at Watlington was taken from the hot water supply to a dwelling-house and contamination appeared to be coming from the storage tank.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

A sample of water from a well supply at Stanton St. John was examined by the Public Analyst. He reported that it was of doubtful purity, very hard and slightly plumbo-solvent, and not recommended as fit for drinking purposes.

WATER SUPPLY.

Parish.	Mains Water direct to Houses					Mains Water by means of Standpipe	
	Totals 31.12.63.	Year 1964 Connections Made		Totals 31.12.64	Popula- tion 31.12.64	Totals 31.12.63 and 31.12.64	Standpipe Popula- tion
		New Houses	Old Houses				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Adwell ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aston Rowant ... ..	167	*2	*3	172	504	-	-
Beckley and Stowood ... ..	138	†3	-	141	581	-	-
Benson ... ..	598	¶43	*2 ¶3	646	2,489	-	-
Berinsfield ... ..	276	*2	-	278	870	-	-
Berrick Salome ... ..	43	*2	*1	46	126	-	-
Brightwell Baldwin ... ..	48	*6	*1	55	166	-	-
Britwell Salome ... ..	34	*2	-	36	105	-	-
Chalgrove ... ..	253	*53	*3	309	943	-	-
Chinnor ... ..	730	*146	*1	877	2,641	-	-
Clifton Hampden ... ..	160	*1	*1	162	443	-	-
Crowell ... ..	20	*1	-	21	51	-	-
Cuddesdon and Denton ... ..	129	†1	-	130	410	-	-
Culham ... ..	47	*7	*3	57	233	-	-
Cuxham with Easington ... ..	37	-	-	37	135	-	-
Dorchester-on-Thames ... ..	205	*1	*6	212	742	-	-
Drayton St. Leonard ... ..	75	*2	*1	78	195	-	-
Elsfield ... ..	34	†1	-	35	101	-	-
Ewelme ... ..	219	-	¶2	221	657	-	-



Forest Hill with Shotover	...	203	†9	†3	215	714	-	-
Garsington	...	254	*4 †5	*2 †1	266	937	-	-
Great Haseley	...	142	*5	*1	148	425	-	-
Great Milton	...	215	*1	*3	219	730	-	-
Holton	...	64	-	-	64	242	-	-
Horspath	...	411	†8	-	419	1,495	-	-
Lewknor	...	121	-	-	121	366	-	-
Little Milton	...	63	*2	-	65	191	-	-
Littlemore	...	2,028	†69	-	2,097	7,396	-	-
Marsh Baldon	...	53	-	*6	59	192	-	-
Newington	...	33	*1	*1	35	117	-	-
Nuneham Courtenay	...	48	-	-	48	146	-	-
Old Marston	...	939	†24	-	963	3,968	-	-
Pyrton	...	31	-	-	31	93	-	-
Risinghurst and Sandhills	...	978	†1	-	979	3,502	-	-
Sandford-on-Thames	...	107	-	-	107	409	-	-
Shirburn	...	38	-	-	38	96	-	-
Stadhampton	...	203	*4	*4	211	697	-	-
Stanton St. John	...	122	†3	-	125	386	-	-
Stoke Talmage	...	20	-	-	20	57	8	23
Sydenham	...	58	*1	*1	60	171	-	-
Tetsworth	...	129	*1	-	130	430	-	-
Thomley	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiddington with Albury	...	115	*22	-	137	426	-	-
Toot Baldon	...	27	-	-	27	77	-	-
Towersey	...	99	*8	-	107	342	-	-
Warborough	...	222	*5	*6	233	779	-	-
Waterperry	...	44	*1	*1	46	155	-	-
Waterstock	...	27	-	-	27	99	-	-

Watlington	...	...	...	548		*18		*6	572	1,905	-	-
Wheatfield	...	...	...	14		-		-	14	44	-	-
Wheatley	...	...	...	914		†83		†7	1,004	3,613	-	-
Woodeaton	...	...	...	11		-		-	11	36	-	-
TOTALS	..			11,494		(*298)		(*53)	12,111	41,528	8	23
						(†207)		(†11)				
						(¶ 43)		(¶ 5)				
						548		69				

Suppliers:    \* Bullington R.D.C.  
                 † Oxford City Council.  
                 ¶ Thames Valley Water Board.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

277 connections to the sewer were made during the year; 161 of these were to old properties.

During the year the following constructional works were completed and became operational.

- (a) Garsington Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works.
- (b) Dorchester Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works.
- (c) Tetsworth Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works.
- (d) Little Milton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works, to serve about half the village, including the laying of a 9 inch effluent drain from the disposal works.
- (e) Holton Sewerage System.
- (f) Wheatley Relief Sewer.
- (g) Nuneham Courtenay Sewerage System;  
construction of the Pumping Station and Sewage Disposal Works is proceeding; Pumping Station sumps have been constructed but a start has not yet been made on the pumphouse buildings; the construction of settlement tank, humus tank and sludge drying beds to the disposal works is complete except for filtering and specialist equipment, and the access road on the site is finished but the access to the site has yet to be finally surfaced.

A Pumping Station and main to serve the residents of Crapper's Caravan Site, Sandford-on-Thames, was virtually completed during the year, and it is expected that it will be operational early in 1965.

Constructional work is proceeding on the Pumping Station and rising main for Berinsfield Extension and a sewer has been laid to serve the new Primary School and adjacent factory.

A sewer is being constructed at Britwell Salome to serve a private housing development, which will be connected to the Council's Housing Estate Sewerage System. A scheme of sewerage system was prepared for this village in order to allow for the incorporation of this sewer, and it is anticipated that the present sewage disposal works will have to be re-constructed when the sewerage system for the village is carried out.

The Sewage Disposal Works at Clifton Hampden, taken over from the Admiralty, and which serves the village and Culham Laboratory, was causing offence owing to the infiltration of surface water from the old disused Admiralty hutted camps. This nuisance has been partly abated by cutting off the old sewers from these camps, but arrangements have also been made to replace the filter bed distribution in the works.

Tenders have been received for the construction of a sewerage system and sewage disposal works for Woodeaton village for which the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government was given during the year.

Ministerial approval has been given in principle to a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the village of Great Milton and



it is hoped to invite tenders for the constructional works early in 1965.

Schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal have been prepared for:—

- (a) Towersey village; and the Council are negotiating to acquire sites for the Pumping Stations and Sewage Disposal Works.
- (b) Villages of Stadhampton, Warborough and Shillingford. Sites for Pumping Stations and Sewage Disposal Works have been agreed upon.
- (c) Villages of Aston Rowant, Kingston Blount, Sydenham and Emmington. It is believed that a Pumping Station serving a private estate at Emmington would serve all these villages.

Owing to the inadequacy of the present sewage disposal works serving Watlington, a scheme has been prepared for a new works. An investigation into the need for these new works has been made by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and it has been confirmed that the need for this replacement exists.

The Oxfordshire County Council have agreed to incorporate in their scheme for highway drainage, at London Road, Milton Common, provisions for draining land at the back of seven or eight adjacent bungalows, the drainage of which has been seriously affected by surface water flooding.

The Council have under consideration, and have made preliminary surveys into, the need to provide sewerage and sewage disposal schemes for: Stanton St. John, and are negotiating with land owners to acquire sites for pumping stations and sewage disposal works; Culham, in connection with which it hoped to take over and extend the sewage disposal works at Culham College; and Tiddington and Waterstock.

A scheme is being prepared for the piping in of the Boundary Brook, Old Marston,—between Cherwell Drive and Oxford Road—since its condition is causing serious offence to the adjacent residents.

The Council have taken over the following Pumping Stations and sewage disposal works, constructed to serve private developments, and have arranged for their maintenance:—

- (a) Pumping Station at Littlemore Hospital.  
This station was provided by the Ministry of Transport since it was necessary to divert the sewer serving the hospital owing to the construction of the new Sandford By-pass Road.
- (b) Sewage Disposal Works serving 13 houses, Ickford Road, Tiddington.
- (c) Sewage Disposal Works at Marylands Green, Chislehampton.
- (d) Sewage Disposal Works, Sandy Lane Estate, Tiddington.

They have also agreed to take over and maintain, when satisfactorily completed, the sewage disposal works to serve an estate of 12 houses at Burcot Grange, Clifton Hampden; and Aston House Estate, Aston Rowant.

The Council have declared to be public sewers, lengths of new sewer constructed to serve private developments at:

- (a) Windmill Lane, Wheatley.
- (b) Rofford Lane, Little Milton.
- (c) Police House, Tetsworth.
- (d) Ponds Lane, Old Marston.

and have resolved to take over two lengths of private sewer at Willowmead, Chalgrove; allow connections to the Council's Housing Estates Systems of private sewers serving new estates at Cuddesdon, Aston Rowant and Kingston Blount; and arranged for the connection to a private sewer, of six properties in Boults Lane, Old Marston, which will be constructed primarily to serve a new private housing development.

### HOUSING.

During 1964, 85 houses to let and 32 houses for sale were erected by the Council.

#### Houses to let.

- 1 two-bedroom Nurse's house at Benson.
- 14 three-bedroom houses at Benson.
- 1 three-bedroom Warden's house at Benson.
- 10 three-bedroom houses at Berinsfield.
- 6 one-bedroom old persons' bungalows at Berinsfield.
- 2 one-bedroom old persons' bungalows at Warborough.
- 12 one-bedroom old persons' flats at Wheatley.
- 1 two-bedroom Warden's flat at Wheatley.
- 2 three-bedroom houses at Littlemore.
- 14 one-bedroom old persons' flats at Littlemore.
- 1 two-bedroom Warden's flat at Littlemore.
- 16 one-bedroom old persons' flats at Old Marston.
- 1 two-bedroom Warden's flat at Old Marston.
- 4 three-bedroom houses at Watlington.

#### Houses for sale.

- 18 three-bedroom houses at Benson.
- 14 three-bedroom bungalows at Benson.

443 private enterprise houses were built as follows: Chinnor (97); Wheatley (86); Littlemore (55); Chalgrove (40); Benson (20); Culham (15); Sydenham (14); Watlington, Tiddington, Clifton Hampden (13 each); Old Marston (12); Towersey (9); Horspath, Forest Hill (8 each); Stadhampton, Brightwell Baldwin (6 each); Garsington (5); Great Milton, Stanton St. John (3 each); Beckley, Ewelme, Great Haseley, Risinghurst and Sandhills, Berwick Salome, Newington, Warborough (2 each); Dorchester-on-Thames, Drayton St. Leonard, Little Milton (1 each).

No houses or flats were erected by Oxford Corporation in the Rural District during the year.



## SUB-STANDARD HOUSING.

The Oxford Corporation still administer 79 huts at the Slade Park, Headington (Horspath Parish).

## CARAVANS.

At 31st December, 1964, the Council had licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, 171 caravan sites in their district, accommodating 967 caravans, including the Council's own site at Old Marston, accommodating 62 vans. Approximately 930 vans were stationed on these sites.

A number of caravans are still sited at Benson R.A.F. Station but these are used by Service Personnel only.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no known moveable dwellings within the district which are subject to licensing under Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936.

## DEMAND FOR HOUSING.

At the end of 1964, there were 800 applications for Council Houses outstanding. It is estimated that 503 houses are required to replace unfit houses, to abate overcrowding, and to meet the demand for housing a growing population.

## HOUSING ACTS, 1949-1964.

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

In 1964, 73 applications for Discretionary Grants, involving 74 properties, and 15 applications for Standard Grants, involving 15 properties, were received and approved.

At 31st December, 1964, 2 applications for Discretionary Grants, involving 2 properties, and 2 applications for Standard Grants, involving 2 properties, were under consideration.

## RENT ACT, 1957.

A certificate of disrepair was cancelled in respect of a dwellinghouse at Littlemore; since the housing defects had been remedied by the owner.

PROTECTION OF TENANTS FROM  
EVICTION ACT, 1964.

This Act was introduced during the year and makes it a criminal offence to evict a tenant from a dwelling-house without having first obtained an Eviction Order from the Court.

## HOUSE PURCHASE ADVANCES.

The Council have given assistance towards the purchase of housing accommodation to 30 applicants.

## HOUSING ACT, 1957—UNFIT HOUSES.

## HOUSES DEALT WITH IN YEAR 1964—FORMAL ACTION.

Demolition Orders Sealed:—



Chalgrove	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chinnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drayton St. Leonard		...	...	...	...	...	2
Ewelme	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Garsington		...	...	...	...	...	2
Great Haseley		...	...	...	...	...	2
Watlington		...	...	...	...	...	1
					TOTAL	...	16

Closing Orders Sealed:—

Chinnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Culham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ewelme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old Marston		...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watlington		...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wheatley		...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
					TOTAL	...		6

Undertakings given by owners and accepted by the Council that houses will not be re-let when vacated by tenants:—

Benson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Littlemore		...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
					TOTAL	...		2

Undertakings given by owners and accepted by the Council that houses will be made fit for human habitation within a specified period:—

Drayton St. Leonard	...	...	...	...	...	1
Horspath	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lewknor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old Marston	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sydenham	...	...	...	...	...	1
Towersey	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watlington	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wheatley	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
				TOTAL	...	8

Undertakings given by owners and accepted by the Council to repair unfit houses within specified periods not complied with, and converted to Demolition Orders :—

Little Milton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wheatley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL							2

Houses subject to Demolition Orders which were demolished:—

Benson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chinnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Garsington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Newington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
							TOTAL	8
								—

Houses subject to Undertakings not to re-let which were demolished:—

Garsington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses re-conditioned which were subject to Demolition Orders but for which permission to re-construct was given under Section 24:—								
Beckley & Stowood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
							TOTAL	2
								—

Houses re-conditioned which were subject to Closing Orders:—

Culham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses re-conditioned in accordance with Undertakings given to repair:—								
Old Marston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wheatley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
							TOTAL	2
								—

#### HOUSES DEALT WITH IN YEAR 1964—INFORMAL ACTION.

Houses Demolished:—

Chalgrove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chinnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Garsington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old Marston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stadhampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wheatley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
							TOTAL	9
								—

Houses rendered fit or improved under Public Health and Housing Acts ... 342

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936–1961 — UNFIT HOUSES.  
Defects in houses remedied by Council ... 2

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 — SECTION 50.

Arrangements were made for the burial of a man, having no fixed abode, who was killed in a road accident at Culham.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

An analysis of work carried out under this Act during the year ended 31st December, 1964, shows that 1,746 properties were inspected, 494 in response to complaints received and 564 re-inspections were made. 883 of these properties were found to be infested with rats, and 28 by mice, all of which were treated, including 340 re-treatments. 43 “block” control schemes were carried out.

DESTRUCTION OF WASPS’ NESTS.

During the summer and autumn seasons, the Council arranged for the destruction of wasps’ nests on a contract basis of 5/- per treatment. 17 wasps’ nests were destroyed.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

103 visits were made to shop premises during the period 1st January to 30th April, 1964 in connection with the provision of adequate lighting, washing and eating facilities. These provisions in the Act are repealed with effect from 1st May, 1964 by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Proper washing facilities were provided in three shops after service of informal notices. No formal notices were served.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

A first report for the period 1st May to 31st December, 1964 has been submitted to the Ministry of Labour on proceedings under the Act in accordance with the requirements of Section 60 (1) of the Act, and is summarized as follows:—

TABLE A — Registrations & General Inspections.

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during Year.	Number of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the Year.
Offices ... ..	48	10
Retail Shops ... ..	81	73
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses ...	7	4
Catering establishments open to the Public	16	16
Canteens ... ..	—	—
Fuel Storage Depots ...	3	—
Totals ...	155	103

TABLE B — Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises 252

TABLE C — Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.



Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Office ... ..	980
Retail Shops ... ..	281
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ... ..	55
Catering Establishments open to the Public ...	78
Canteens ... ..	37
Fuel Storage Depots ... ..	11
TOTAL ... ..	1,442

Total Males 559                      Total Females 883.

TABLE D — Exemptions            ... Nil.

TABLE E — Prosecutions           ... Nil.

TABLE F — Inspections            ... 4.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Two complaints were received of noise from barking dogs, one at Old Marston and one at Warborough, on which the Council decided that they could take no action. A complaint was also received of a noise from a diesel-powered generator for supplying electricity, at Watlington. Support for this complaint from other residents was not forthcoming, and, consequently any action that could be taken was left to the complainant.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Applications were received and approved for the installation of boiler plants in two industrial plants at the Cowley Industrial Estate, in the parish of Littlemore, and a boiler plant at the new Wheatley Training Centre at Holton Park.

Complaints of two alleged smoke nuisances from the burning of commercial wastes, were received from residents at Benson and Chalgrove.

The nuisance at Benson has been minimised by arranging for material to be burnt away from dwellings.

The Council have during the current year decided that the Chalgrove fires were not causing a smoke nuisance to inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but have suggested to the operator that he should obtain an incinerator to control the burning of material.

A complaint was also received of further discharges from a domestic oil-fired heating unit at Chinnor. The heating engineers agreed to heighten the chimney and direct fumes away from the complaint's premises and it seemed that if this were done no further action was called for.

The project outlined in the Annual Report of 1963—to set up posts for the measurement of air pollution—was put into practice in October by using the Lewknor Borehole Pumping Station as a base. Daily recordings of dust and sulphur samples have continued since and it is hoped to prepare comparison graphs with

similar districts in the United Kingdom as soon as these are available from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

BETTING, GAMING AND LOTTERIES ACTS, 1963 and 1964.

Applications were received from proprietors of premises, one at Dorchester-on-Thames and one at Nuneham Courtenay, for permits to provide amusements with prizes on their premises. Approval was given to the former; the latter was refused, but the proprietor re-applied and later withdrew the application.

LICENSING ACT, 1961.

Renewal of Club registrations have been received from the secretaries of three clubs at Culham, two each at Littlemore and Sandford-on-Thames and one each at Horspath, Risinghurst and Sandhills, and Wheatley. All these clubs satisfy public health requirements.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963.

The annual licences held by the proprietors of five animal boarding establishments have been renewed.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936, Ss. 75 and 76.

(Placing of litter bins in streets and provision of dustbins by householders).

The Department have provided the following new litter bins in parishes, in response to the requests of Parish Councils:—

Berinsfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Risinghurst & Sandhills	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wheatley	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective bins were replaced at:—							
Britwell Salome	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Old Marston	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Risinghurst and Sandhills	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tetsworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Householders found to possess defective dustbins or unsuitable containers have been asked to replace them with standard-size sound dustbins.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 —SECTION 92.  
NUISANCES.

The majority of nuisances caused during the year arose from the fouling of ditches and water courses by sewage from overflowing and defective cesspools and septic tanks systems.

Two of these, surface water flooding to houses at London Road, Milton Common and drainage of three houses at Boults Lane, Old Marston, are referred to in the Section headed “Sewerage and Sewage Disposal” in which solutions have been suggested.

Nuisances were abated at Culham, Great Haseley, Old Marston and Dorchester-on-Thames after service of Abatement Notices, and at Ewelme and Milton Common after informal action had been taken. Surface water flooding at a new estate at Wheatley owing to inadequate land drainage is being rectified by the developer and it is intended to fill in two stagnant ponds, one at Great Milton and the other at Risinghurst & Sandhills. It is hoped to overcome serious nuisances at Garsington and Tets-



worth caused by the inadequacy of house drainage systems, by requiring connections of the houses to the new sewerage systems. A blocked surface water culvert at Tetsworth was cleared.

Arrangments were made for the clearance of refuse deposited on land at Rose Hill, Littlemore, and Bayswater Road, Headington; effluvia nuisances caused by the burning of rubbish at Rose Hill, Littlemore, and Risinghurst and Sandhills Estate were abated; and a defective soil pipe to a house at Littlemore was made sound.

The Council have advised the County Council that one of the toilets provided at the Forest Hill Lay-bys should be replaced and that certain improvements be incorporated in these toilets; e.g. mechanical parts replaced to prevent contamination of water taps; soakaways provided; the means of cleansing and dosing be revised, and urinal stalls replaced by ones constructed of a more suitable material.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

NUMBER AND TYPES OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA:

Grocers and provision merchants, and general mixed food								
shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cafés and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
School canteen kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

NUMBER AND TYPES OF FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

Storage and Sale of Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	...	127
Manufacture of Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	12
Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Meat	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	...	4

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS' YARDS:

Licensed Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Licensed Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	...	2

MEAT INSPECTION:

At the request of Thame U.D.C., meat inspection duties were carried out at Thame Abattoir, after their full-time meat inspector had resigned and until a replacement had been appointed. These duties entailed the physical examination of the following carcasses.

		Inspected	Condemned
Cattle	...	959	5
Sheep	...	2,448	11
Pigs	...	3,054	3
Calves	...	4	Nil
TOTALS	...	6,465	19



These condemnation figures are for whole carcasses only, and do not indicate parts of offal condemned separately. A large number of livers and also other parts were selected out as not being fit for human consumption.

In the Rural District, during the year, arrangements for Meat Inspection, etc., have not changed. There are no licensed slaughterhouses, and meat inspection is therefore confined to routine visits to Butchers' Shops and to the inspection of animals slaughtered as casualties. Any condemned meat is incinerated at the Council's refuse tips, but this is usually a small quantity.

#### FOOD INSPECTION:

Food is inspected during routine visits to shops, and, in particular, when requested to do so by Shopkeepers. Unfit food is incinerated at the Council's refuse tips.

The Department received nine complaints of extraneous matter found in food:

- (a) Steel screw in loaf of bread purchased at a local store at Wheatley.
- (b) A small amount of vegetable oil in loaf purchased by a resident of Cuddesdon in Oxford City.
- (c) Dirt on inside surface of one pint bottle of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised milk bought from roundsman by resident of Horspath.
- (d) Glass contained in one pint bottle of milk purchased from roundsman at Benson.
- (e) Piece of jute in Giant Loaf purchased from roundsman at Horspath.
- (f) Dead slug in bottle of ginger ale purchased by resident of Berinsfield at a local public house in the area.
- (g) Mould in meat pie purchased in licensed premises at Wheatley.
- (h) Piece of string in wholemeal loaf bought at local store by resident of Benson.
- (i) Milk film slightly infected with mould on inside of one pint bottle of Pasteurised milk bought from roundsman at Wheatley.

The complaint of extraneous matter referred to in (b) was referred to the Public Health Inspector of Oxford City and legal proceedings were instituted against the firm concerned who pleaded guilty to the offence.

Producers and retailers, concerned with the remaining offences, were warned that legal proceedings would be instituted if similar complaints were received from purchasers of their food and drink.

On the instruction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, issued through the Ministry of Health, that certain tins of corned beef associated with the Typhoid outbreak at Aberdeen, should be suspended from sale, the public health inspectorate visited, within two days of these inspections, over 200 premises within the district, and eleven suspect tins were surrendered. Further instructions that certain tins of tongue were also suspect

A case of Food Poisoning at Wheatley was attributed to the consumption of unfit tinned tomatoes purchased from a local store. The remains of the tin were submitted for bacteriological examination, but this was insufficient to form an opinion, so the remaining four tins of this brand were surrendered by the Shop-keeper for examination. Two of the tins were submitted for bacteriological examination and two for chemical examination but no bacterial growths or chemical impurities were discovered.

FOOD INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

FROZEN FOOD, CONDEMNED OWING TO THE BREAKDOWN  
OF REFRIGERATION CABINETS.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	282
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cafés and Restaurants		...	...	...	...	...	63
Canteens and Kitchens		...	...	...	...	...	17
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards				...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous Food Premises			...	...	...	...	74



FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

288 inspections, including re-inspections, were made of food premises and it was observed that good hygienic standards were being maintained. Work in licensed premises still continues.

ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH DEFECTS AT FOOD PREMISES:

(Including Cafés, Shops, Food Preparing Premises, Bakehouses and Licensed Premises):

New or additional sanitary accommodation	...	...	2
Washing facilities provided	...	...	1
Decoration or repairs carried out	...	...	2
New drainage provided to sewer or septic tank systems			4
Connection to water mains	...	...	1

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.  
DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER  
THAN TUBERCULOSIS.  
(Corrected).

	M	F	T
Measles	80	76	156
Whooping Cough	13	14	27
Scarlet Fever	5	4	9
Sonné Dysentery	3	5	8
Pneumonia	3	2	5
Salmonella Infections (not food-borne)	1	2	3
Erysipelas	2	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	2	2
Food Poisoning	1	-	1
	108	106	214

TUBERCULOSIS:

New cases:

19 M (all pulmonary) of which 1 was subsequently de-notified. (Not T.B.).

1 was subsequently transferred out.

10 F (8 pulmonary, 2 non-pulmonary) of which 1 pulmonary subsequently died and 1 pulmonary was subsequently transferred out.

Transfers in:

10 M (all pulmonary) of which 1 was subsequently trans-ferred out.

9 F (8 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary) of which 2 pulmonary were subsequently transferred out.

Transfers out:

2 M (both pulmonary) of which 1 was originally transferr-ed in. (See above).

1 was originally notified as a new case. (See above).

3 F (all pulmonary) of which 2 were originally transferred in. (See above).

1 was originally notified as a new case. (See above).

Died:

1 F (pulmonary) originally notified as a new case. (See above).



## Cases "Recovered" or "Died" in 1964 but notified earlier.

Recovered:	1950	1 M (pulmonary).
	1951	1 F (pulmonary).
	1952	1 F (pulmonary).
	1953	1 M (pulmonary).
	1956	2 M, 2 F (all pulmonary).
	1957	1 F (pulmonary).
	1958	1 F (pulmonary).
	1959	1 M (pulmonary).
	1960	1 M, 1 F (both pulmonary).
	1961	2 F (both pulmonary).
	1962	1 M, 1 F (both pulmonary).
Died:	1950	1 F (pulmonary).
	1953	1 M (pulmonary).
	1955	1 M (pulmonary).
	1957	1 M (pulmonary).
	1962	2 M (both pulmonary).

## SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK DURING 1964.

(Including Food Inspection, Meat Inspection and the Administration of the Food Hygiene Regulations).

Number of Inspections made for all purposes	...	...	4,223
Number of Complaints received	...	...	610
Number of Notices served (Informal)	...	...	96
Number of Notices served (Statutory)	...	...	12
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	Nil

## NATURE OF WORKS CARRIED OUT AS A RESULT OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL ACTION.

Number of houses where repairs carried out, or defects remedied, including houses where drainage improved, including the provision of sinks	...	...	85
Number of houses where major schemes of improvement were carried out, including complete modernisation of drainage connections to a public sewer or septic tank drainage scheme	...	...	72
Number of other houses connected to the sewer	...	...	161
Number of houses connected to water mains as a result of formal action	...	...	1
Number of houses connected to water mains as a result of informal action	...	...	61
Number of water samples taken for bacteriological examination (for details see page 61).			
From non-piped supplies	...	...	27
From piped supplies	...	...	23

## OTHER DEFECTS AND NUISANCES ABATED.

Accumulations or Deposits removed	...	...	9
Houses disinfested from vermin	...	...	25
Houses disinfested after cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	19
Effluvia Nuisances abated	...	...	17
Smoke Nuisances abated	...	...	4
Drainage Nuisances abated	...	...	29

## Henley Rural District.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1964 Home Population Estimate : 24,310).

Chief Public Health Inspector :

H. G. T. BOLTON, M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector: B. READ.

Council Offices, Easby House, Northfield End,

Henley-on-Thames. Tel.: Henley 2672.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

#### LIVE BIRTHS :

397 (185 M and 212 F, of which 8 M and 13 F were illegitimate).

#### LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected) :

168 (E.W. Provisional 18.4).

#### ILLEGITIMACY RATE :

5.3% = 53 per 1,000 Live Births compared with the E.W. figure of 72.0.

#### STILL BIRTHS :

2 (1 M and 1 F both in legitimately born children).

#### STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births) :

5.0 (E.W. 16.3).

#### TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :

399 (186 M and 213 F).

#### DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :

208 (117 M and 91 F).

#### DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected) :

8.5 (E.W. 11.3).

#### PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH :

	M	F	T
Coronary disease and angina ... ..	26	15	41
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	12	18	30
Lung Cancer ... ..	15	2	17

Diseases of the heart (87), cancer (45) and chest diseases (21) accounted for 73.6% of all deaths. Almost 6 out of 10 male cancer deaths were from Lung Cancer.

#### INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year) :

6 (4 M and 2 F of which 1 F was an illegitimate child).

#### INFANT MORTALITY RATES :

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births = 15.1. (E.W. Provisional 20.0).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 13.3.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births = 47.6.

#### NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 4 Week) :

4 (2 M and 2 F of which 1 F was in an illegitimate child).

#### NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES :

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births = 10.1. (E.W. 13.8).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 8.0.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births = 47.6.

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Week) and EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES:

As for Neonatal. (E.W. Early Neonatal Mortality Rate not given).

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):  
6 (3 M and 3 F, of which 1 F was illegitimate).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES:

Total per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births = 15.0 (E.W. 28.2).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live and Still Births = 13.2.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live and Still Births = 47.2.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births: Nil.

(E.W. rate: 0.25).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

No complaints were received in connection with the quality of the mains water supply. A sample taken during the year was reported as bacteriologically satisfactory. Six samples from independent supplies (bores) were also reported as bacteriologically satisfactory and one as unsatisfactory. A chemical examination of a private estate supply in which pieces of "skin" had been seen revealed that the water was good but that it contained particles of dead leaves. On investigation it was found that the leaves had entered a reservoir through an inspection opening.

The following is a table showing the number of dwelling-houses and number of population supplied from public water mains direct to the house or by means of standpipes:—

Parish.	Mains Water Direct to House		Mains Water by means of Standpipes.	
	Houses	Population	Houses	Population
Bix ... ..	170	547	—	—
Checkendon ... ..	262	862	—	—
Crowmarsh ... ..	329	1,080	—	—
Eye and Dunsden ..	616	1,990	—	—
Goring ... ..	797	2,575	—	—
Goring Heath ... ..	301	1,003	—	—
Harpsden ... ..	146	482	—	—
Highmoor ... ..	118	381	—	—
Ipsden ... ..	91	300	—	—
Kidmore End ... ..	566	1,845	—	—
Mapledurham ..	612	2,020	—	—
Nettlebed ... ..	230	804	—	—
Nuffield ... ..	183	620	—	—
Pishill-with-Stonor ...	90	286	—	—
Rotherfield Greys ...	121	406	—	—
Rotherfield Peppard ...	396	1,320	—	—
Shiplake ... ..	469	1,500	—	—
Sonning Common ..	709	2,350	—	—
South Stoke ... ..	128	412	—	—
Stoke Row ... ..	177	602	1	2
Swyncombe ... ..	84	298	—	—
Whitchurch ... ..	233	776	—	—
Woodcote ... ..	373	1,240	—	—
TOTALS ...	7,201	23,699	1	2



SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Progress has been made on the preparation of new main drainage schemes at Crowmarsh, Woodcote and Shiplake. The scheme for Crowmarsh is to be the subject of a Ministry enquiry.

The Council has continued to operate its cesspool emptying service in non-sewered areas at the subsidised charge of £1 0s. 0d. per load.

HOUSING.

An important step forward in housing was made this year with the completion at Goring of a block of 18 flatlets specially designed for elderly people. The flatlets enable old people to live independently and yet to have the services of a resident warden should they require help. A large common room furnished by the Council is included in the building. All the accommodation is centrally heated.

In addition to these flatlets six bungalows for old people were completed during the year on the same site.

Progress continued on the improvement of old council houses by the addition of bathrooms and hot water systems. Of the Council's 999 dwellings, 84 now remain to be improved.

The number of housing applicants at the end of 1964 was 259. This is 16 less than the corresponding figure for 1963.

229 houses were built by private enterprise but as the prices of these tend to be high, few, if any, are bought by applicants on the Council's list and these new houses represent an influx of population into the district rather than a satisfaction of local housing needs.

The Council helped the owners of 41 houses without baths, W.C.'s and other basic amenities by contributing £11,010 towards the cost of the necessary improvements by way of grants. £62,154 was lent by the Council towards house purchase (30 loans).

CARAVANS.

For many young couples the only choice for accommodation is a room in their parents' home or a caravan. Many choose the latter. 236 residential caravans were licensed at the end of the year and 59 were licensed for holiday use only. For a lucky few a caravan is a jumping-off place for permanent housing accommodation, but for many, including families with several children, it is "home" for years.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following were certified as unfit:—

35 tins of various meats	...	...	...	183 lbs.
20 tins of various fruits	...	...	...	25 lbs.
3 miscellaneous tins	...	...	...	9 lbs.
Wet Fish	...	...	...	66 lbs.

FOOD HYGIENE.

The attention of proprietors or occupiers was drawn to the following:—

Inadequate washing facilities	...	...	4
Food exposed to contamination	...	...	2
Food kept at incorrect temperature	...	...	2
Defective or unclean premises	...	...	2
Defective equipment	...	...	1

It is now almost ten years since the first food hygiene regulations came into force. All food premises now have wash-hand basins; the walls, floors and ceilings are, with few exceptions, kept reasonably clean and in good order. But too often the wash basin is noticed to be dry, even dusty, and the new piece of soap appears to be the same one that was there on the previous visit. In short, the regulations have done much towards getting the premises improved but education of the food handlers themselves is still needed.

These remarks apply mainly to the food businesses with several employees. In most villages the small food store run by the owner's family is, and probably always has been, impeccable. So, too, are the school kitchens.

During the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak the Ministry of Health issued a list of code numbers of South American corned beef tins and advised local authorities to withdraw any tins with these numbers. All food premises were visited and stocks of corned beef examined. One 6lb. tin was discovered with a number on the list and at the end of 1964 was still being held pending further instructions from the Ministry.

#### PEST CONTROL.

Rats and mice continue to maintain an apparently impregnable rearguard position as our main public health pests.

Although major infestations of rats are unknown, the Council's rodent officer receives a steady flow of reports of small infestations of rats, usually in the back gardens of the more heavily built up areas and on farms. Mice also are still fairly common.

In November the Ministry reported that serious attention was being given to the idea of the complete eradication of rats. In a rural district this idea had hitherto seemed unthinkable but with the Ministry now saying that "there seems little doubt that towns can be made virtually rat-free" we are beginning to entertain the idea of complete eradication of rats in our larger villages and we look forward with interest to the future proposals of the Ministry on this subject.

It is probably not generally known that the P.H.I. gives advice on the control of a variety of insect pests. This year, for example, which is not untypical, the department's help has been sought to deal with assaults by house flies of different types, cockroaches, silver-fish, earwigs, mosquitoes, dermestid beetles, spider beetles, ground beetles, wasps and fleas.

Poultry rearing on a large scale takes place in several parishes and is a source of complaint if there is any nearby residential property. These complaints usually refer to smell, noise and flies.



In August the Public Health Commitee considered reports on conditions at three of the premises concerned. It was decided that statutory action was not justified but that the P.H.I. should make regular inspections.

Earlier in the year a firm of poultry breeders from outside the district set up some makeshift accommodation for several thousand pullets in woodland at Woodcote. The birds were closely confined and their living quarters were constructed so that it was impossible to clear the droppings without dismantling the entire contraption.

It was obvious that after a few weeks the large accumulation of dung was a major source of fly-breeding. An entomologist from the Ministry of Agriculture was asked to advise but he was not able to suggest any remedy other than housing the poultry in properly designed units.

Fortunately the whole site was cleared at the end of the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.  
DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER  
THAN TUBERCULOSIS.  
(Corrected).

	M	F	T
Measles ... ..	96	93	189
Whooping Cough ... ..	10	15	25
Dysentery—Sonné ) ... ..	5 )	12 )	17 )
—Flexner ) ... ..	1 ) 6	— ) 12	1 ) 18
Scarlet Fever ... ..	5	2	7
Encephalitis (Post-infectious) ... ..	—	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	1	1
	<hr/> 117	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 242

TUBERCULOSIS :

New cases :

- 3 M (all pulmonarv) of which 2 were subsequently de-noti-  
fied. (Not T.B.).
- 1 F (pulmonary).

Transfers in :

- 6 M (all pulmonary) of which 1 was subsequently trans-  
ferred out.
- 1 subsequently recovered.
- 3 F (all pulmonary) of which 2 were subsequently trans-  
ferred out.

Transfers out :

- 1 M (pulmonary) originally transferred in. (See above).
- 2 F (both pulmonary) originally transferred in. (See above).

Recovered :

- 1 M (pulmonary) originally transferred in. (See above).



Cases "Recovered" or "Died" in 1964 but notified earlier.

Recovered:	1958	1 M, 1 F (both pulmonary).
	1961	1 M (pulmonary).
	1963	1 F (pulmonary).
Died:	1946	1 M (pulmonary).
	1954	1 F (pulmonary).

### SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING 1964.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	83
Number of Informal notices	...	...	...	...	22
Number of Statutory notices	...	...	...	...	3
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	Nil

### NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS MADE :

Housing Surveys and disrepair	...	...	...	...	1,203
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	561
Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	231
Caravans and moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	19
Factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	28
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	27
Drainage and cesspools	...	...	...	...	249
Public Health Nuisances	...	...	...	...	101
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	22
Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	...	...	39
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	58
					<hr/> 2,538 <hr/>

### NUISANCES ABATED.

Accumulations or deposits	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage, etc.	...	...	...	...	7
Noise	...	...	...	...	Nil
Premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	4
Animals	...	...	...	...	4

### ACTION UNDER HOUSING ACTS.

Number of demolition orders served	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of demolition orders outstanding (unoccupied premises)	...	...	...	...	1
Number of undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of undertakings outstanding	...	...	...	...	20
Number of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of houses made fit	...	...	...	...	1
Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of closing orders outstanding	...	...	...	...	10

# Ploughley Rural District.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1964 Home Population Estimate: 31,710).

Senior Public Health Inspector:  
B. P. GARROD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:  
G. A. HUDSON, M.A.P.H.I. R. M. CLAYTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Council Offices, Waverley House, Bicester. Tel: Bicester 3154/5.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### LIVE BIRTHS:

717 (381 M and 336 F, of which 21 M and 10 F were illegitimate).

### LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

20.4 (E.W. Provisional 18.4).

### ILLEGITIMACY:

4.3% = 43 per 1,000 Live Births compared with the E.W. figure of 72.0.

### STILL BIRTHS:

10 (4 M and 6 F, of which 1 F was in an illegitimately born child).

### STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

13.8 (E.W. Provisional 16.3).

### TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

727.

### DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :

214 (124 M and 90 F).

### DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected) :

10.1. (E.W. 11.3).

### PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH :

	M	F	T
Coronary disease and angina ... ..	25	29	54
Vascular lesions of the nervous system (including "stroke") ... ..	16	10	26
Pneumonia ... ..	4	7	11
Diseases of the heart (98), cancer (50) and chest diseases (20) accounted for 78.5% of all deaths.			

### INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

11 (8 M and 3 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate).

### INFANT MORTALITY RATES :

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births = 15.3. (E.W. 20.0).  
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births: 14.6.  
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births: 32.2.

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 4 Weeks):

8 (6 M and 2 F all in legitimately born children).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 4 Weeks per 1,000 Live Births):

11.0 (E.W. 13.8).

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Week):

7 (5 M and 2 F all in legitimately born children).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 Week per 1,000 Live Births):

9.8 (E.W. not given).

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

17 (9 M and 8 F, of which 1 F was illegitimate).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week, per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

Total per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births = 23.4 (E.W. 28.2).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live and Still Births = 23.0.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live and Still Births = 31.3.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births: Nil. (E. W. rate: 0.25).

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

### WATER SUPPLY.

139 houses, excluding married quarters, were connected to a main water supply during the year.

### SAMPLES.

322 specimens of water were examined, 302 from mains and 20 from wells. 60% of the wells samples showed danger to health, 7.9% of the samples from the mains were potentially dangerous to health.

The 6 drip-feed chlorinators referred to in my 1962 and 1963 reports have now been in operation for a full year, with satisfactory results. The provision of apparatus for 5 more boreholes has been approved and the equipment has been ordered.

The following is a table showing the number of dwelling-houses and number of population supplied from public water mains direct to the house or by means of standpipes:—



Parish	Mains Water Direct to House		Mains Water by means of Standpipes	
	Houses	Population	Houses	Population
Ambrosden ... ..	357	1,967	—	—
Ardley ... ..	100	344	—	—
Arncott ... ..	77	554	—	—
Begbroke .. ...	155	595	—	—
Blackthorn ... ..	225	663	2	5
Bletchington ... ..	192	658	—	—
Bucknell ... ..	76	309	—	—
Caversfield ... ..	324	1,138	—	—
Charlton-on-Otmoor ...	88	299	—	—
Chesterton ... ..	148	501	—	—
Cottisford ... ..	45	151	—	—
Fencott & Murcott ...	45	129	—	—
Finnere ... ..	88	285	—	—
Fringford ... ..	125	360	—	—
Fritwell ... ..	169	524	—	—
Godington ... ..	13	42	—	—
Gosford & Water Eaton ...	523	1,743	—	—
Hampton Gay & Poyle ...	49	170	—	—
Hardwick-with Tusmore ..	6	21	—	—
Hethe ... ..	106	311	—	—
Horton-cum-Studley ...	115	354	—	—
Islip ... ..	225	721	—	—
Kidlington ... ..	2,553	9,565	—	—
Kirtlington ... ..	208	689	—	—
Launton ... ..	255	805	2	8
Lower Heyford ... ..	148	440	—	—
Merton ... ..	49	164	—	—
Middleton Stoney ... ..	85	257	—	—
Mixbury ... ..	71	218	—	—
Newton Purcell with Shelswell	36	95	—	—
Noke ... ..	38	119	—	—
Oddington ... ..	18	66	—	—
Piddington ... ..	92	410	—	—
Shipton-on-Cherwell & Thrupp	124	449	—	—
Somerton ... ..	78	243	—	—
Souldern ... ..	132	391	—	—
Stoke Lyne ... ..	55	178	—	—
Stratton Audley ... ..	67	203	—	—
Upper Heyford ... ..	456	2,018	—	—
Wendlebury ... ..	71	228	—	—
Weston-on-the-Green ...	135	448	—	—
Yarnton ... ..	503	1,716	—	—
TOTALS ...	*8,425	30,541	4	13

\* At end of year.

In addition, there is an estimated caravan population of 438 supplied with mains water.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two swimming baths in the district used by the public; one in the grounds of an hotel and one at the new Motor Lodge at Gosford & Water Eaton. Chlorination plants are used in connection with these, although some technical difficulty was experienced in the installation of plant for the new pool at the Motor Lodge.

13 samples of water were taken during the year and of these, 9 results were unsatisfactory. The owners of the swimming baths were informed that the baths should not be used until such time as the water was found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

#### SEWERAGE.

During 1964 the sewerage schemes for Arncott, Hethe, Piddington, and Weston-on-the-Green were completed and the scheme for Charlton-on-Otmoor was nearing completion. Work should commence on the extension of the Kidlington works during the autumn of 1965.

It was hoped to commence the extension of the Launton works during the year but this has not been possible; it should now commence at the end of 1965.

Schemes for Chesterton, Stratton Audley, and Wendlebury are now awaiting the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the schemes for Finmere, Fringford, and Horton-cum-Studley are in an advanced stage of preparation.

181 new connections to new and old properties were made, as follows: Kidlington (68); Weston-on-the-Green (30); Piddington (27); Yarnton (14); Gosford & Water Eaton (12); Wendlebury (9); Kirtlington (5); Arncott, Fritwell, Souldern (3 each); Bletchington, Bucknell, Charlton-on-Otmoor, Fringford, Islip, Launton, Stoke Lyne (1 each).

#### HOUSING.

During the year, a total of 11 dwellings were erected by the Council, as follows: Kidlington—6 (three 2-bedroomed and three 3-bedroomed houses); Arncott—4 (3-bedroomed houses); Charlton-on-Otmoor—1 (bungalow). In addition, 59 dwellings are under construction.

A total of 152 private enterprise houses were built during the year: Ambrosden (5); Ardley (2); Arncott (1); Blackthorn (3); Bletchington (7); Bucknell (1); Chesterton (2); Fencott & Murcott (1); Fritwell (2); Gosford & Water Eaton (12); Horton-cum-Studley (4); Islip (2); Kidlington (60); Kirtlington (2); Launton (1); Merton (2); Noke (3); Oddington (1); Somerton (1); Souldern (2); Stoke Lyne (2); Stratton Audley (1); Wendlebury (9); Weston-on-the-Green (14); Yarnton (12). 103 private enterprise houses are also under construction.

Also, 190 additional married quarters were erected in the area for the families of servicemen.

#### CARAVANS.

There are six licensed caravan sites—three for 6 caravans each, one for 27 caravans, one for 17 caravans and one for 12 caravans. A further 134 caravans on individual site licence are scattered throughout the district—many of them used by W.D. personnel and the families of soldiers serving in the area.

#### OVERCROWDING AND HOUSING DEMAND.

There is little overcrowding by the official standards but these are very low. At the end of 1964 there were 250 applications for Council houses, an increase of 55 on the 1963 figures.



## HOUSING ACT, 1957: Section 16.

Demolition orders served	...	...	...	...	...	6
Closing orders made	...	...	...	...	...	—
Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation						1
Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	9

## UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT, AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED, ALL BY THE OWNERS.

After informal action by L.A.	...	...	...	...	81
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## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

1. Under the Housing (Financial Provision) Act, 1958 as amended by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and the Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964:

Number of houses for which applications were received	21
Number approved by L.A.	21

2. Under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 as amended by the Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964:

Number of applications received	30
Number of applications approved by L.A.	30
Number not proceeded with	2

## RENT ACT, 1957.

No action was taken during the year.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 50.

No action was necessary under this Act during the year.

## RODENT CONTROL.

A full return, under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December, 1964 and the following is a summary:—

Properties inspected	324
Number of inspections, including re-inspections	2,433
Properties infested with rats	168
Properties infested with mice	120
Treatments carried out	1,292

It was not found necessary to take any formal action during the year. In addition, 67 treatments were carried out against insect and other pests.

## FOOD INSPECTION.

There are five general slaughterhouses and a knacker's yard in the district. To give full protection to the public a 100% inspection of all animals intended for human consumption is made.

Constant watch is kept on all food preparing premises and the standard is generally good.

All food premises, including shops, are regularly inspected, but very few contraventions have been found.

The bacon factory at Kidlington closed down on the 31st December, 1963 and this has greatly affected the figures of animals killed and inspected and the amount of meat condemned.



## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excl. Cows.	Cows.	Sheep and Calves.	Lambs.	Pigs	Total.
Number killed ...	503	3	46	1,767	615	2,934
Number inspected ...	503	3	46	1,767	615	2,934
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses con- demned .. ...	1	—	3	4	3	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	17	—	1	3	—	21
Percentage of the number inspected affected with di- sease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci ... ..	3.6	—	8.7	0.4	0.5	1.1
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses con- demned .. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.04
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	2
Carcases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised and total- ly condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

## METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

Condemned meat is stained and processed for fertilisers, manures and animal feeding. Other condemned food is burnt and/or buried.

## \* PRECIS OF CONDEMNED FOOD LIST.

## Total Weight of Food Condemned.

	Cwt.	Qtrs.	Stones	Lbs.
Meat ... ..	10	1	—	2
Tinned Food ... ..		1	1	3
	10	2	1	5

\*See note by M.O.H. (1958 report).

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA.

Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Public Houses		...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Butchers' Shops		...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Licensed premises		...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Off-licence premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fried fish shops		...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greengrocers		...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cafés	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ministry of Food Buffer Depot		...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								235

THE OXFORDSHIRE SHOW.

The Oxfordshire Agricultural Society's annual show is now permanently based at Oxford Airport, Kidlington. The various catering and licensed bar establishments on the ground are inspected both before and during the two days of the Show. Where possible, representatives of the catering firms are interviewed before the opening of the Show to discuss any possible difficulties, and advice is given where necessary.

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

- For sale of ice-cream: 79 (inspections made: 13).
- Preparation and manufacture of sausages and cooked meats: 7 (176).
- Preparation of fish by cooking: 1 (8).

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949 (Registrations).

As distributors of milk	...	...	...	...	...	10
Premises not dairy farms in use as such		...	...	...	...	11

ICE-CREAM.

12 samples were taken and submitted for laboratory examination. All were returned satisfactory. The test is not reliable and is of little practical value.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Certain provisions of The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act came into force during the year and the Public Health Inspectors have made 146 visits to 110 premises registered under the Act. Informal notices were served in the case of 10 contraventions.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.  
DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER  
THAN TUBERCULOSIS.  
(Corrected).

	M	F	T
Measles ... ..	29	27	56
Whooping Cough ... ..	15	17	32
Pneumonia ... ..	6	7	13
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	3	4
Sonné Dysentery ... ..	1	2	3
Erysipelas ... ..	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	53	56	109
	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases :

- 8 M (all pulmonary).
- 7 F (all pulmonary).

Transfers in :

- 4 M (all pulmonary) of which 1 was originally credited to Bullingdon R.D.
- 8 F (7 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary) of which 1 pulmonary was originally credited to Bullingdon R.D.
- 2 pulmonary were subsequently transferred out.
- 1 pulmonary subsequently recovered.

Transfers out :

- 2 F (both pulmonary) which were originally transferred in. (See above).

Recovered :

- 1 F (pulmonary) originally transferred in. (See above).

Cases "Recovered" or "Died" in 1964 but notified earlier.

Recovered :	1948	1 F (pulmonary).
	1954	1 F (pulmonary).
	1956	1 M (pulmonary).
	1957	3 F (2 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary).
	1958	1 M (pulmonary).
	1962	1 M (pulmonary).
	1963	1 M (pulmonary).
Died :	1961	1 M (pulmonary).
	1963	1 F (pulmonary).

SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS'  
WORK DURING 1964.

Number of complaints received ... ..	80
Number of Notices served (Informal) ... ..	96
Number of Notices served (Statutory) ... ..	—
Public Health Act ... ..	—
Food & Drugs Act ... ..	—
Number of prosecutions ... ..	—



## NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS:

## Houses inspected:

Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
Visits and re-visits to property under notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,144
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Public cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	818
Food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	423
Infectious Disease cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	807
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	488
Tinned foods and other articles of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Interviews with owners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

## NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED.

## Dwelling Houses:

Repaired or made fit	...	...	...	...	...	38
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Provided with damp-proof course	...	...	...	...	...	13
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	34
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	34
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	25
Food stores provided, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	34
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Skirting boards provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
Doors repaired, re-hung or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	28
Fire grates repaired, reset or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Chimneys or chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
New sinks provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	...	28
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water supply provided inside houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
External walls pointed	...	...	...	...	...	21
Eaves-gutters and rain water pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	27
Yards and passages paved and drained	...	...	...	...	...	17
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	16

## DRAINS, WATER CLOSETS AND ASHES ACCOMMODATION.

Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	37
Inspection Chambers covers renewed	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. basins renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Obstructed W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	137
Yard gullies provided and connected to drains	...	...	...	...	3

## OTHER NUISANCES.

Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	1
Animals Improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	1











